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NEW ESTIMATES OF UNMET NEED AND THE DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

DHS COMPARATIVE REPORTS 14



DECEMBER 2006

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Charles F. Westoff of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University.

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The main objectives of the MEASURE DHS project are:

- To provide decisionmakers in survey countries with information useful for informed policy choices;
- To expand the international population and health database;
- To advance survey methodology; and
- To develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

Additional information about the MEASURE DHS project is available on the Internet at <http://www.measuredhs.com> or by contacting Macro International Inc., MEASURE DHS, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705 USA; Telephone: 301-572-0200, Fax: 301-572-0999, E-mail: reports@orcmacro.com.

DHS Comparative Reports No. 14

New Estimates of Unmet Need and the Demand for Family Planning

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Preface

One of the most significant contributions of the MEASURE DHS program is the creation of an internationally comparable body of data on the demographic and health characteristics of populations in developing countries. The *DHS Comparative Reports* series examines these data across countries in a comparative framework. The *DHS Analytical Studies* series focuses on specific topics. The principal objectives of both series are to provide information for policy formulation at the international level and to examine individual country results in an international context. Whereas *Comparative Reports* are primarily descriptive, *Analytical Studies* have a more analytical approach.

The *Comparative Reports* series covers a variable number of countries, depending on the availability of data sets. Where possible, data from previous DHS surveys are used to evaluate trends over time. Each report provides detailed tables and graphs organized by region. Survey-related issues such as questionnaire comparability, survey procedures, data quality, and methodological approaches are addressed as needed.

The topics covered in *Comparative Reports* are selected by MEASURE DHS staff in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development. Some reports are updates of previously published reports.

It is anticipated that the availability of comparable information for a large number of developing countries will enhance the understanding of important issues in the fields of international population and health by analysts and policymakers.

Martin Vaessen
Project Director

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Executive Summary

This report is an update of estimates of unmet need for family planning that have been part of the ongoing DHS comparative analyses. The emphasis is on trends in unmet need and the demand for family planning in 58 developing countries. In addition to the standard measure, estimates of the unmet need for modern methods have also been included.

The important finding is that the proportion of women with unmet need has declined in most countries except in sub-Saharan Africa where little change is apparent in 15 of the 23 countries with available trend data. Moreover, in the least developed countries, there are significant proportions of married women who are in need and have never used contraception, and who say that they do not intend to use any method. The proportion in this category has declined in many countries but remains a serious challenge in others. The proportion of the total demand for family planning that has been satisfied ranges from 11 percent in Chad to 94 percent in Vietnam. In sub-Saharan Africa, an average of 43 percent of demand for all methods is satisfied, while in the other regions the average is 77 percent. The total demand satisfied for modern methods ranges from 6 percent in Chad to 82 percent in Brazil.

In this report unmet need among unmarried women has been inferred from the use of contraception by unmarried, sexually active women age 15-49. It is clear that, over time, more unmarried women are using a contraceptive method.

The significance of reducing unmet need for the fertility rate was estimated in terms of the potential distance to replacement fertility that would be realized. This ranges from 28 percent in West Africa to 100 percent in the Latin America/Caribbean region.

1 Introduction

This is the fourth review of unmet need and the demand for family planning in the developing countries included in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program. In the first publication in 1991 (Westoff and Ochoa, 1991), the concept and the measure were refined and applied to 25 countries surveyed between 1985 and 1989. In the subsequent reviews (Westoff and Bankole, 1995; Westoff, 2001), additional countries were added and time trends for countries with repeat surveys were analyzed. The coverage in the present report now extends to 58 countries in which surveys have been conducted since 1995, with a significant increase in repeat surveys that has enabled trend analyses.

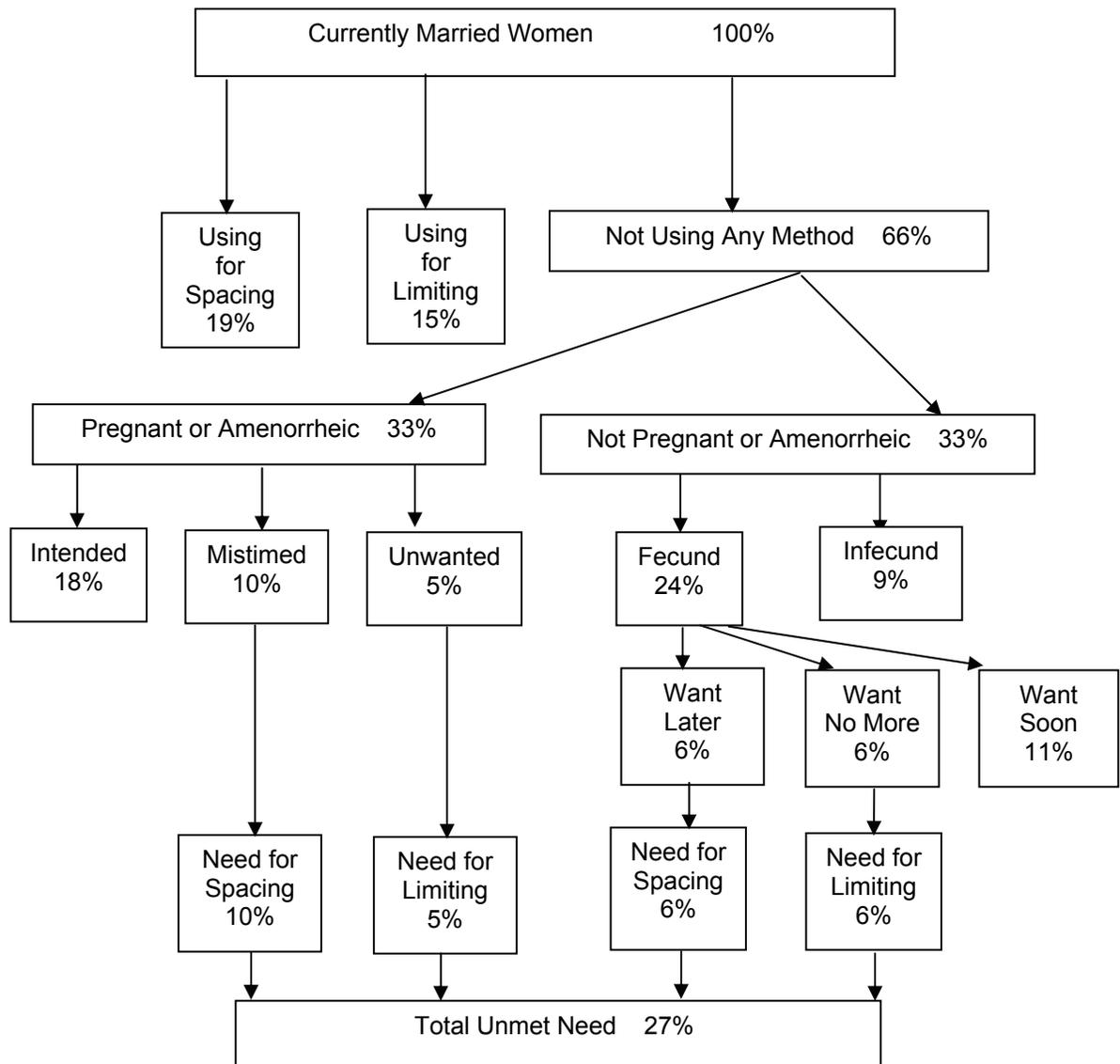
1.1 The Concept and Measurement of Unmet Need

The concept of unmet need was developed more than 25 years ago (Westoff, 1978) and has been refined several times over the years (Westoff and Pebley, 1981; Westoff, 1988; Westoff and Ochoa, 1991). The basic objective is to estimate the proportion of women not using contraception who either want to cease further childbearing (unmet need for limiting) or who want to postpone the next birth at least two more years (unmet need for spacing). These estimates, along with the proportion currently using contraception, are intended to measure the total demand for family planning. Its usefulness lies in identifying groups of women who might be receptive to program efforts and in evaluating the effectiveness of these efforts. Another purpose is to assess the potential impact on the level of fertility, because there is a strong association between contraceptive prevalence and fertility.

While there have been many suggestions over the years to refine or expand the measure of unmet need—for example, to include husbands or to include abortion—the measure used in this report is essentially the same as the one that has been used in all of the DHS reports. This measure is based on currently married women only, though a separate measure is used in this report to gauge the needs of unmarried women. The measure focuses on the use of all methods of contraception, but there is an additional measure in this report that estimates the unmet need for modern methods only, an addition that is particularly relevant for family planning program interests.

Figure 1.1 shows the measurement procedure illustrated with data from the 2001-2002 survey in Zambia. Currently married Zambian women are first divided into those using (34 percent) and those not using a method (66 percent). The nonusers are then divided into currently pregnant or amenorrheic women (33 percent) and nonusers who are in neither category (also 33 percent). The pregnant or amenorrheic women are then classified by whether the pregnancy or birth is reported as having been intended at that time (18 percent), mistimed (10 percent), or not wanted at any time (5 percent). Those in the mistimed or unwanted category are regarded as one component of total unmet need. The other component consists of nonusers who are not pregnant or amenorrheic. These women are first divided into fecund (24 percent) or infecund women (9 percent), with the fecund women then subdivided by their reproductive preferences. Those who want another child soon (11 percent) are excluded from the unmet need estimate, while women who want to wait (6 percent) or who want no more children (6 percent) are classified in the unmet need category. These 12 percent are then combined with the 15 percent for the pregnant or amenorrheic women in need, for an estimate of 27 percent in the total unmet need category.

Figure 1.1 Unmet need among currently married women, Zambia 2001-2002



2 Estimates of Unmet Need for Any Method and the Demand for Family Planning

Estimates of unmet need, contraceptive use, the demand for family planning, and the percentage of total demand satisfied are shown in Table 2.1 for the most recent completed surveys. Table 2.1 also shows unmet need and total demand satisfied by modern methods (described in Section 4).

Country	Year of survey	Unmet need			Current use			Total demand ¹	Percentage of total demand satisfied (8)	Unmet need modern methods (9)	Using modern methods (10)	Percentage of total demand satisfied by modern methods (11)
		Total (1)	Spacing (2)	Limiting (3)	Total (4)	Spacing (5)	Limiting (6)					
ASIA												
Bangladesh	2004	11.3	5.1	6.3	58.1	16.2	41.8	71.4	84.1	22.1	47.3	66.3
Cambodia	2000	29.7	14.4	15.2	23.8	9.4	14.4	56.4	44.5	34.7	18.8	35.1
India	1998-99	15.8	8.3	7.5	48.2	3.5	44.7	64.0	75.3	21.2	42.8	66.9
Indonesia	2002-03	8.6	4.0	4.6	60.3	24.2	36.2	69.7	87.6	12.2	56.7	81.4
Kazakhstan	1999	8.7	3.6	5.1	66.1	23.0	43.0	75.2	88.5	22.1	52.7	70.7
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	11.6	4.5	7.2	59.5	26.3	33.3	71.2	83.6	22.3	48.9	68.7
Moldova	2005	6.7	2.5	4.2	67.8	19.3	48.5	75.2	91.1	30.6	43.8	58.2
Nepal	2001	27.8	11.4	16.4	39.3	3.8	35.5	67.1	58.6	31.7	35.4	52.7
Pakistan ²	2003	32.7	11.2	21.5	32.1	na	na	64.8	49.5	39.6	25.2	38.9
Philippines	2003	17.3	7.9	9.4	48.9	13.7	35.2	68.5	74.7	32.8	33.4	48.8
Turkmenistan	2000	10.1	5.2	4.9	61.8	22.0	39.8	72.2	86.0	18.9	53.1	73.6
Uzbekistan	1996	13.7	6.6	7.0	55.6	20.2	35.4	69.3	80.3	17.9	51.3	74.1
Vietnam	2002	4.8	2.0	2.8	78.5	13.9	64.6	84.3	94.3	26.7	56.7	67.3
NEAR EAST/ NORTH AFRICA												
Armenia	2000	11.3	2.1	9.3	60.5	11.8	48.7	73.6	84.5	50.1	22.3	30.3
Egypt	2005	10.3	3.6	6.7	59.2	12.4	46.8	70.4	85.4	13.0	56.5	80.2
Jordan	2002	11.0	5.6	5.5	55.8	25.5	30.3	69.7	84.2	25.6	41.2	59.1
Morocco	2003-04	10.0	3.5	6.6	63.0	22.3	40.6	75.0	86.6	18.2	54.8	73.1
Turkey	2003	6.0	2.3	3.7	71.0	15.8	55.2	77.0	90.6	34.5	42.5	54.2
Yemen	1997	38.6	17.2	21.4	20.8	7.2	13.6	59.4	35.0	49.6	9.8	16.5
LATIN AMERICA/ CARIBBEAN												
Bolivia	2003	22.7	6.1	16.6	58.4	15.8	42.5	81.0	72.0	46.1	34.9	43.1
Brazil	1996	7.3	2.6	4.7	76.7	14.0	62.8	85.8	91.5	13.8	70.3	81.9
Colombia	2005	5.8	2.5	3.3	78.2	16.9	61.3	86.2	93.3	15.8	68.2	79.1
Dominican Republic	2002	10.9	6.7	4.2	69.8	14.8	54.9	82.0	86.8	14.8	65.8	80.2
Guatemala	1998-99	23.1	11.8	11.3	38.2	8.5	29.7	62.2	62.9	30.4	30.9	49.7
Haiti	2000	39.8	16.0	23.8	28.1	9.8	18.3	67.7	41.4	44.9	22.8	33.7
Nicaragua	2001	14.6	5.9	8.7	68.6	20.5	48.1	83.2	82.5	17.1	66.1	79.5
Peru	2004	8.8	3.0	5.8	70.5	21.7	48.8	82.4	89.4	30.8	46.7	56.7

Continued...

Table 2.1—Continued

Country	Year of survey	Unmet need			Current use			Total demand ¹	Percentage of total demand satisfied (8)	Unmet need modern methods (9)	Using modern methods (10)	Percentage of total demand satisfied by modern methods (11)
		Total (1)	Spacing (2)	Limiting (3)	Total (4)	Spacing (5)	Limiting (6)					
WEST AFRICA												
Benin	2001	27.2	17.5	9.7	18.6	12.0	6.6	45.8	40.6	38.6	7.2	15.7
Burkina Faso	2003	28.8	21.8	7.0	13.8	9.9	3.9	42.6	32.3	33.9	8.8	20.6
Cameroon	2004	20.2	14.2	6.0	26.0	17.7	8.3	46.2	56.2	33.1	13.0	28.3
Central African Republic												
Chad	2004	23.3	19.2	4.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	26.1	10.6	24.3	1.6	6.1
Congo	2005	16.2	13.0	3.2	44.3	35.2	9.1	60.4	73.3	47.8	12.7	21.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	27.7	20.0	7.6	15.0	10.0	5.0	42.7	35.2	35.4	7.3	17.0
Gabon	2000	28.0	19.9	8.0	32.7	24.0	8.7	60.7	53.9	47.3	13.4	22.1
Ghana	2003	34.0	21.7	12.3	25.2	13.7	11.4	59.2	42.5	40.5	18.7	31.6
Guinea	2005	21.2	13.1	8.1	9.1	5.9	3.2	30.3	30.0	24.6	5.7	18.8
Mali	2001	28.5	20.9	7.6	8.1	5.1	3.0	36.6	22.1	29.6	7.0	19.1
Mauritania	2000-01	31.6	22.9	8.6	8.0	5.1	2.9	39.5	20.2	34.4	5.1	13.0
Niger	1998	16.6	14.0	2.7	8.2	6.9	1.3	24.9	33.0	20.3	4.6	18.5
Nigeria	2003	16.9	11.8	5.1	12.6	7.8	4.8	29.5	42.7	21.2	8.2	27.8
Senegal	2004-05	31.6	24.2	7.3	11.8	7.3	4.5	43.4	27.2	33.1	10.3	23.7
Togo	1998	32.3	21.4	10.9	23.5	14.6	8.9	55.8	42.1	48.8	7.0	12.5
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Comoros	1996	34.6	21.8	12.9	21.0	11.8	9.2	55.6	37.7	44.2	11.4	20.5
Eritrea	2002	27.0	21.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	35.1	22.9	27.8	7.3	20.7
Ethiopia	2005	33.8	20.1	13.7	14.7	6.7	8.4	48.7	30.7	34.6	13.9	28.5
Kenya	2003	24.5	14.4	10.1	39.3	14.3	25.0	65.8	62.8	32.3	31.5	47.9
Lesotho	2004-05	30.9	10.9	20.0	37.3	13.8	23.5	68.2	54.7	33.0	35.2	51.6
Madagascar	2003-04	23.6	11.3	12.3	27.1	12.3	14.9	50.8	53.4	32.4	18.3	36.0
Malawi	2004	27.6	17.2	10.4	32.5	15.5	17.0	61.7	55.2	31.9	28.1	45.5
Mozambique	2003	18.4	10.8	7.5	16.5	9.0	7.4	34.8	47.2	23.1	11.7	33.6
Namibia	2000	22.1	9.3	12.8	43.7	13.1	30.7	65.9	66.4	23.3	42.6	64.7
Rwanda	2005	37.9	24.5	13.4	17.4	7.4	9.9	55.3	31.4	45.0	10.3	18.6
South Africa	1998	15.0	4.7	10.3	56.3	14.4	41.8	71.2	79.0	16.1	55.1	77.4
Tanzania	2004-05	21.8	15.1	6.7	26.4	15.5	10.9	49.5	55.9	28.2	20.0	40.4
Uganda	2000-01	34.6	20.7	13.9	22.8	11.2	11.6	57.3	39.7	39.1	18.2	31.7
Zambia	2001-02	27.4	16.8	10.6	34.2	19.2	15.0	61.6	55.5	36.3	25.3	41.1
Zimbabwe	1999	12.9	7.3	5.6	53.5	29.4	24.1	68.2	81.0	16.1	50.4	73.9

¹ "Total demand" also includes pregnant or amenorrheic women who became pregnant while using a method. In most of the sub-Saharan countries, this information was not collected.

² Based on estimates from the National Institute for Population Studies (2003).

na = not available

Asia

The highest estimates of unmet need in Asia are for Pakistan (33 percent), Cambodia (30 percent), and Nepal (28 percent), while the lowest values are for Vietnam (5 percent) and Moldova (7 percent). The spacing and limiting components of unmet need are fairly evenly divided except in Pakistan where the emphasis is on limiting. In contrast, the actual use of contraception is concentrated among limiters in these Asian countries. The percentage of total demand satisfied is highest in Vietnam (94 percent) and now averages around 85 percent in half of these countries.

Near East/North Africa

In five of the six countries in the Near East/North Africa, the levels of unmet need and of contraceptive prevalence are very similar to those in the Asian countries with the exception of Yemen. Unmet need is 6 to 11 percent in the five countries, and contraceptive prevalence ranges from 56 to 71 percent. Yemen, on the other hand, shows an unmet need of 39 percent and a prevalence of 21 percent (the survey was in 1997). As in the Asian countries, the use of contraception for limiting births is greater than for spacing purposes. Total demand for family planning ranges between 70 and 77 percent; Yemen is at the extreme with 59 percent. The percentage of total demand satisfied ranges from 84 to 91 percent, except in Yemen where it was estimated at 35 percent of women using for spacing births.

Latin America/Caribbean

There are essentially two sub-groups of countries in the Latin America/Caribbean region. Low levels of unmet need and high contraceptive prevalence are evident in Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Peru, with the demand satisfied over 80 percent. At the opposite extreme are Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti with the highest estimates of unmet need, reaching 40 percent in Haiti. Nicaragua shows levels in between the lowest and highest levels. The use of contraception to limit rather than to space childbearing is the mode in this region of the world. The overall demand for family planning averages 79 percent, the highest of any region.

Sub-Saharan Africa

There is about the same number of countries in West Africa (16) and in East and Southern Africa (15) represented in this report. In West Africa, unmet need ranges from 16 to 34 percent. A similar range is evident in East and Southern Africa (13 to 38 percent). Contraceptive prevalence is somewhat lower in West Africa, as is the overall demand for family planning and the percentage of demand satisfied. Total demand in West Africa averages 42 percent compared with 57 percent in East and Southern Africa.

Unlike other regions of the world, the unmet need for spacing births, as well as the use of contraception for this purpose, is the main pattern in sub-Saharan Africa. The primary exceptions are South Africa, Namibia, Malawi, Lesotho, and Kenya, where smaller family norms are more developed. All of the countries in West Africa show a greater use as well as unmet need for spacing rather than for the limiting of births. As noted in the last DHS publication on the subject (Westoff, 2001), the main fertility regulation behavior in sub-Saharan Africa is birth spacing rather than limiting, in sharp contrast to other regions of the world. This is probably the result of the emphasis on health rationales for family planning in sub-Saharan Africa as well as the much earlier emergence of a small family norm in other regions. An extreme example is in the Congo, where the total demand satisfied is 73 percent as a consequence of the high proportion (35 percent) of women using spacing.

In West Africa, the total demand satisfied exceeds 50 percent in only three of the 16 countries (Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon), compared with nine of the 15 countries in East and Southern Africa.

3 Urban-Rural and Wealth Differentials

Urban-Rural

There is no instance in countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa in which unmet need for family planning in urban areas exceeds that in rural areas (Table 3.1) except for Moldova where the proportion is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. Within sub-Saharan Africa, however, unmet need in the cities exceeds the estimates for rural areas in nine of the 31 countries. Most of these nine countries are the least developed, with the latest survey at least five years in the past.

On the other hand, the higher proportion of (married) women in the cities currently using contraception is virtually universal (Armenia¹ and Moldova are the only exceptions among the 57 countries). The proportion using a method is particularly high in Brazil, Colombia, and Vietnam (all at 79 percent). At the opposite extreme is Chad at 10 percent in urban areas and 1 percent in rural areas.

The implication of these comparisons, with few exceptions, is that the percentage of total demand for contraception that is satisfied is greater—or at least as high—in urban than in rural communities. The highest satisfied demand in cities is in Vietnam (96 percent); the lowest is in rural areas of Chad (5 percent) and Mauritania (8 percent).

The explanation of these urban-rural differences no doubt includes the easier accessibility of family planning services in cities, the desire for more children in rural places, and the greater education in urban areas. The association of education with unmet need is covered in a later assessment of trends in unmet need by level of schooling.

Wealth

The association of the wealth index with unmet need and the total demand for family planning is shown in Figure 3.1. The DHS wealth index typically includes such components as the type of flooring, water supply, sanitation facilities, electricity, radio, television, telephone, refrigerator, type of vehicle, persons per sleeping room, ownership of agricultural land, having a domestic servant, and various other country-specific items (Rutstein and Johnson, 2004).

Unmet need is inversely related to wealth in most of the countries. The exceptions are in some of the least developed African (mostly West African) nations. Total demand for family planning, on the other hand, either increases with wealth or shows no association. The shape of that relationship is determined by the typically offsetting balance of unmet need and contraceptive prevalence. The strongest positive associations between total demand and wealth are in the less developed countries, e.g., Yemen, Guatemala, Benin, Cameroon, Madagascar, and Uganda.

¹ The 2005 Preliminary Report for Armenia now shows a higher proportion of women currently using contraception in the cities.

Table 3.1 Percentage of currently married women with unmet need, currently using any method, and extent that total demand is satisfied, by urban and rural residence

Country	Year of survey	Unmet need		Use any method		Percentage of demand satisfied	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
ASIA							
Bangladesh	2004	9	12	63	57	87	83
Cambodia	2000	25	31	33	22	57	42
India	1998-99	13	17	58	45	81	73
Indonesia	2002-03	9	9	61	60	88	88
Kazakhstan	1999	8	10	67	65	90	87
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	11	12	66	57	86	82
Moldova	2005	7	6	67	68	91	92
Nepal	2001	16	29	62	37	80	56
Philippines	2003	15	20	50	47	77	72
Turkmenistan	2000	9	11	62	61	87	85
Uzbekistan	1996	13	14	56	55	81	80
Vietnam	2002	4	5	79	78	96	94
NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA							
Armenia	2003	12	12	59	63	84	84
Egypt	2005	9	12	50	45	88	83
Jordan	2002	10	15	57	51	86	78
Morocco	2003-04	10	11	66	60	88	85
Turkey	2003	5	9	72	61	94	88
Yemen	1997	33	40	36	16	52	28
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN							
Bolivia	2003	18	30	64	48	78	61
Brazil	1996	6	13	79	69	93	85
Colombia	2005	5	8	79	77	94	91
Dominican Republic	2002	11	11	70	70	87	87
Guatemala	1998-99	18	27	52	28	75	51
Haiti	2000	38	40	30	27	44	40
Nicaragua	2001	12	19	73	62	86	77
Peru	2004	7	12	75	63	92	85
WEST AFRICA							
Benin	2001	30	26	21	17	41	40
Burkina Faso	2003	23	30	34	10	60	25
Cameroon	2004	20	21	36	16	65	44
Central African Republic	1994-95	22	13	19	12	47	49
Chad	2004	27	23	10	1	27	5
Congo	2005	15	17	47	41	75	71
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	26	28	24	10	48	27
Gabon	2000	27	30	37	21	57	41
Ghana	2003	28	38	31	21	53	36
Guinea	2005	22	21	15	7	40	25
Mali	2001	31	28	18	5	36	15
Mauritania	2000-01	35	29	16	3	31	8
Niger	1998	21	16	23	6	52	26
Nigeria	2003	17	17	20	9	54	36
Senegal	2004-05	32	31	20	6	39	16
Togo	1998	28	34	27	22	49	39

Continued...

Table 3.1—Continued

Country	Year of survey	Unmet need		Use any method		Percentage of demand satisfied	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA							
Comoros	1996	32	36	26	19	45	35
Eritrea	2002	25	28	17	4	40	11
Ethiopia	2005	17	36	47	11	74	24
Kenya	2003	17	27	48	37	74	60
Lesotho	2004	20	34	50	34	72	50
Madagascar	2003-04	19	25	41	25	68	48
Malawi	2004	23	29	37	32	63	54
Mozambique	2003	20	18	28	12	59	40
Namibia	2000	21	23	54	35	72	61
Rwanda	2005	34	38	32	15	48	28
South Africa	1998	11	21	64	45	85	68
Tanzania	2004-05	17	24	42	22	72	49
Uganda	2000-01	23	36	46	19	66	35
Zambia	2001-02	26	29	46	28	64	50
Zimbabwe	1999	8	16	63	48	89	76

Figure 3.1 Unmet need and total demand for family planning by wealth quintile
ASIA

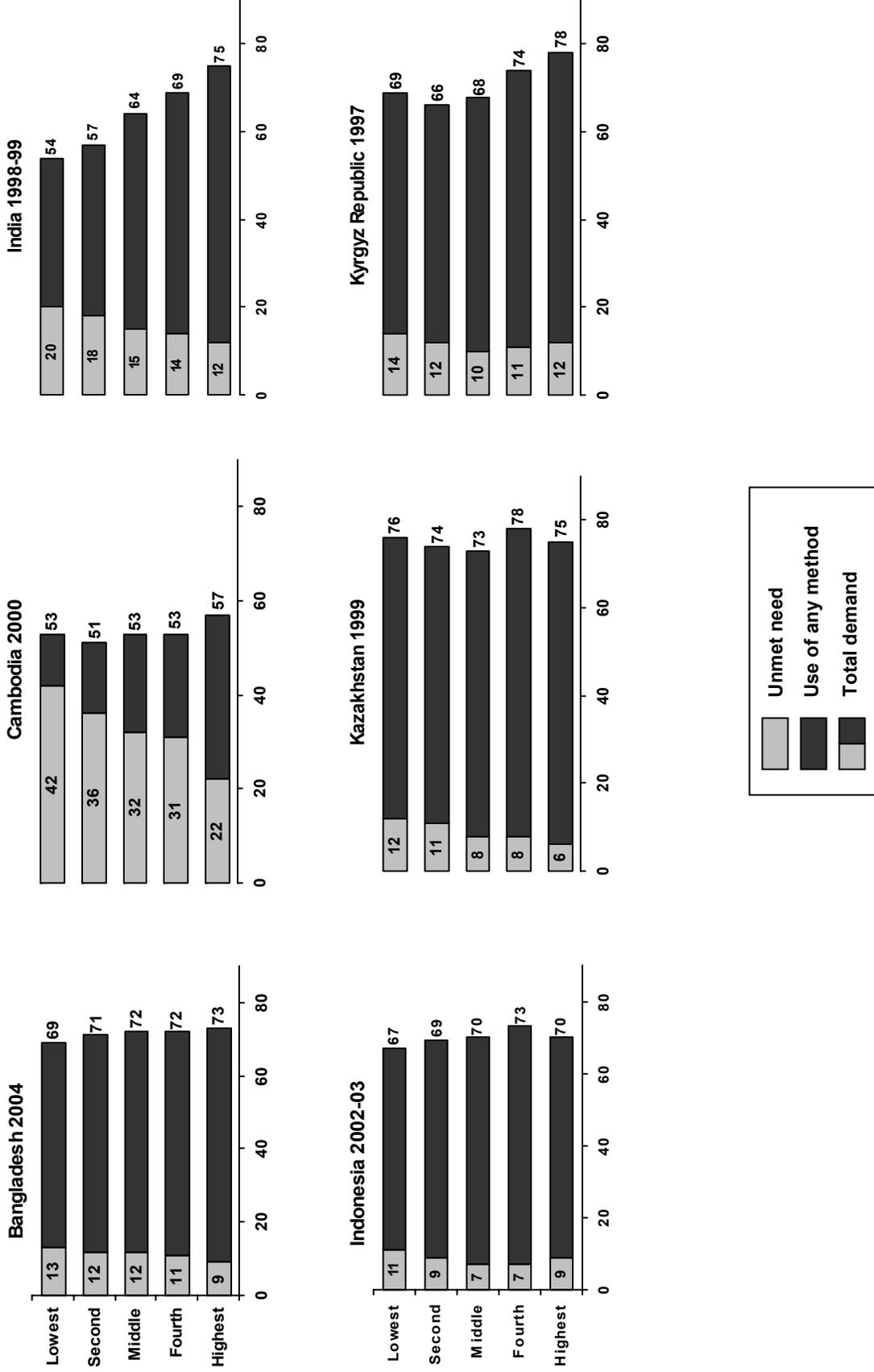


Figure 3.1—Continued
ASIA—Continued

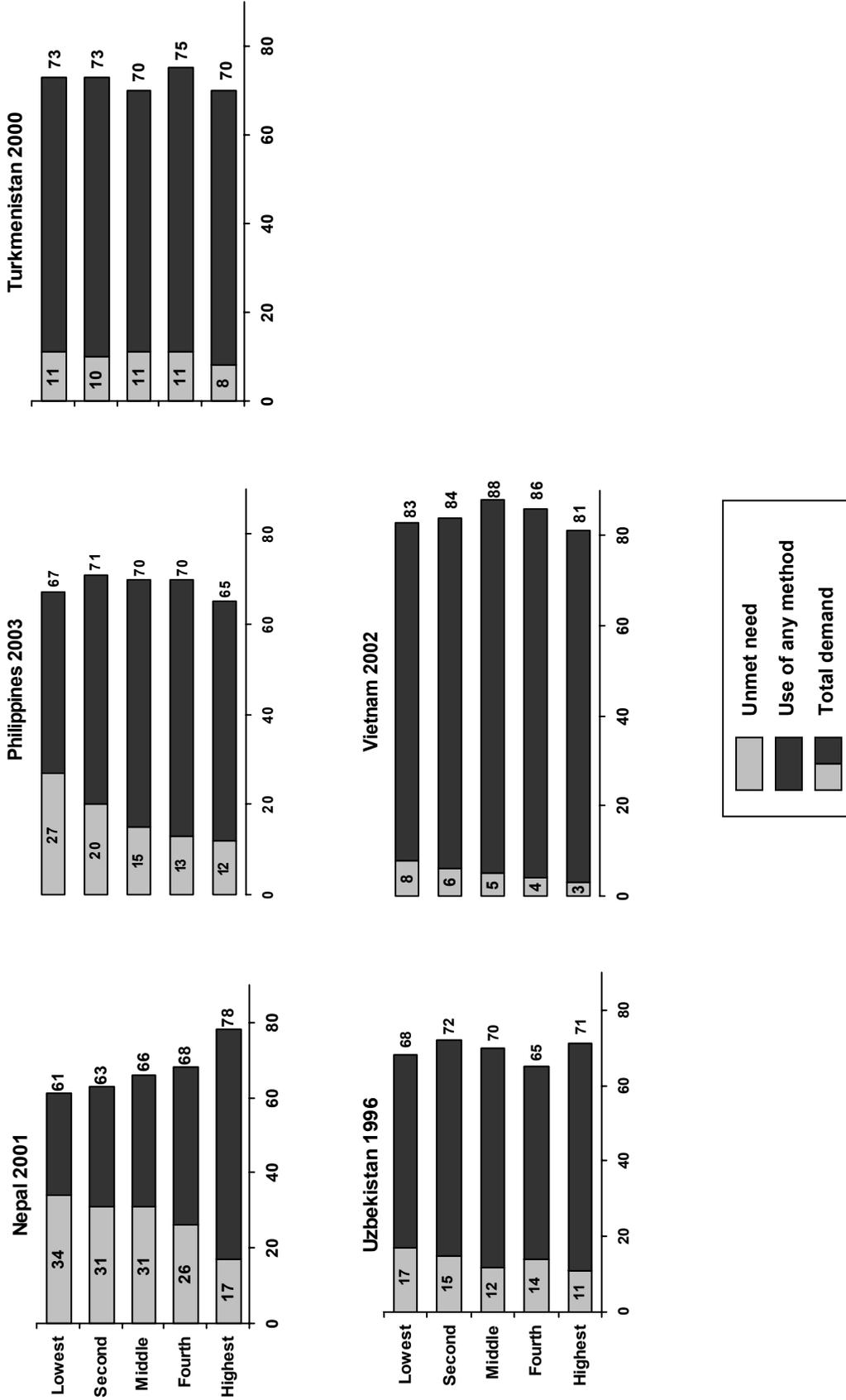


Figure 3.1—Continued

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

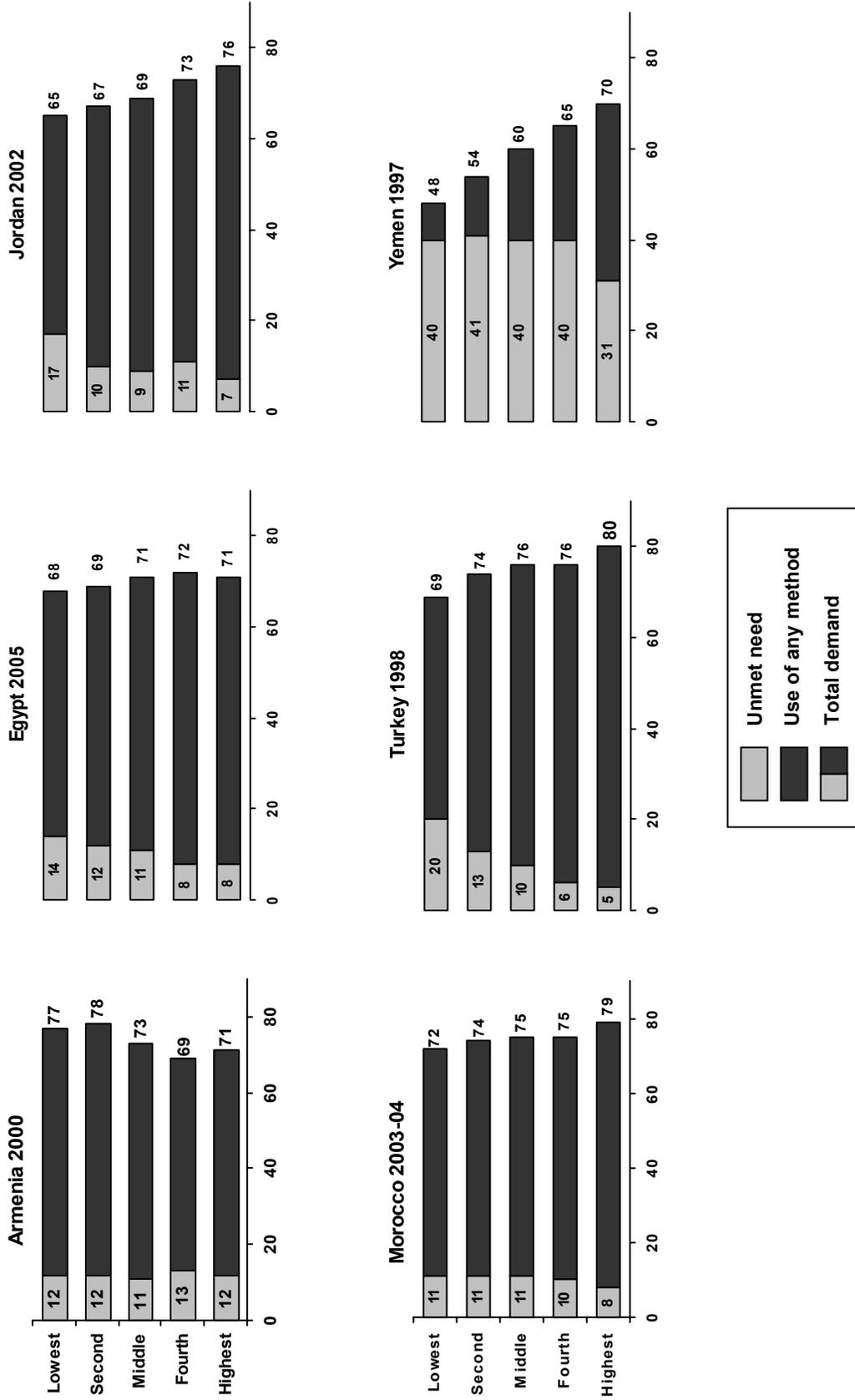


Figure 3.1—Continued

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

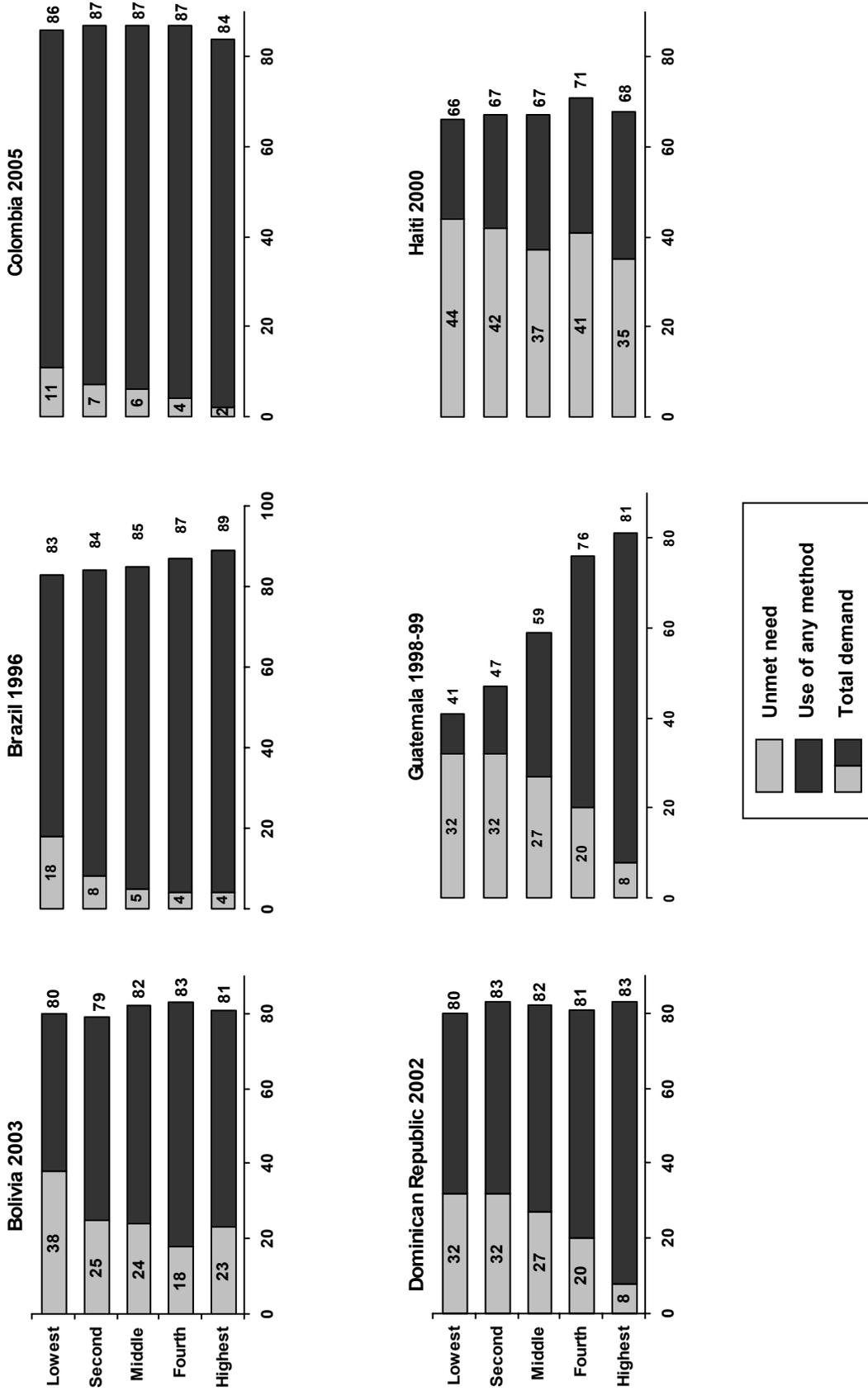


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LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN—Continued

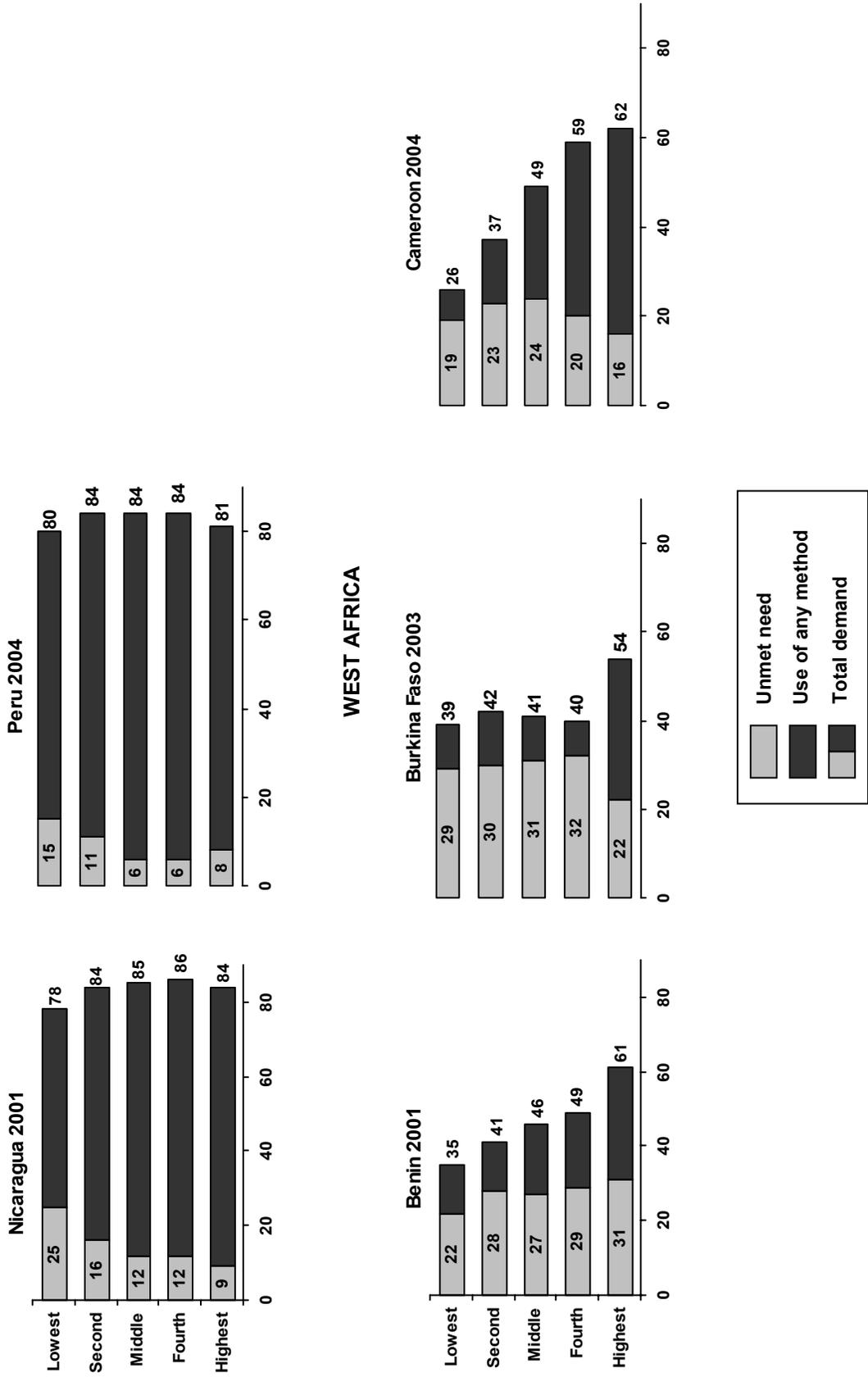


Figure 3.1—Continued

WEST AFRICA—Continued

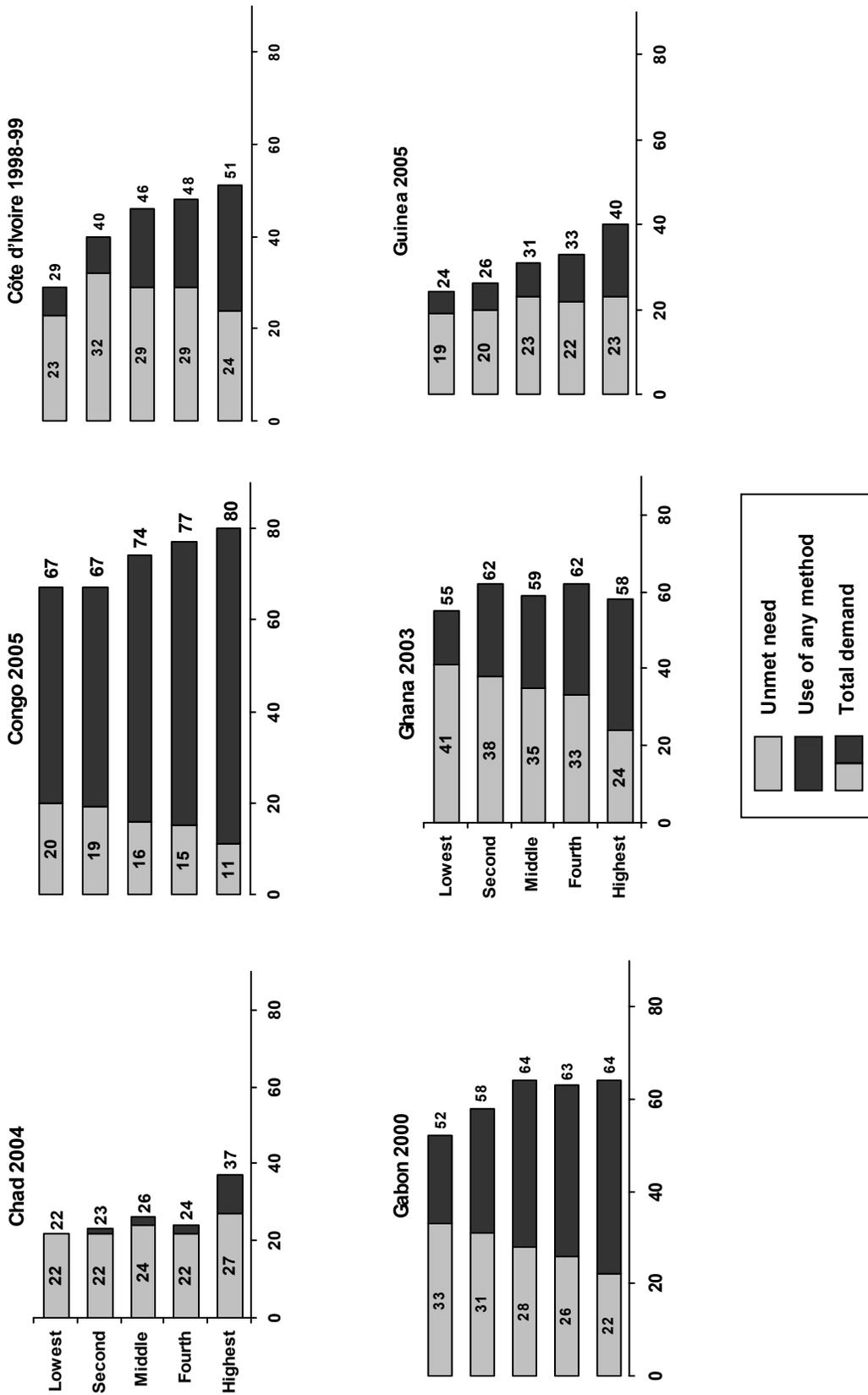


Figure 3.1—Continued

WEST AFRICA—Continued

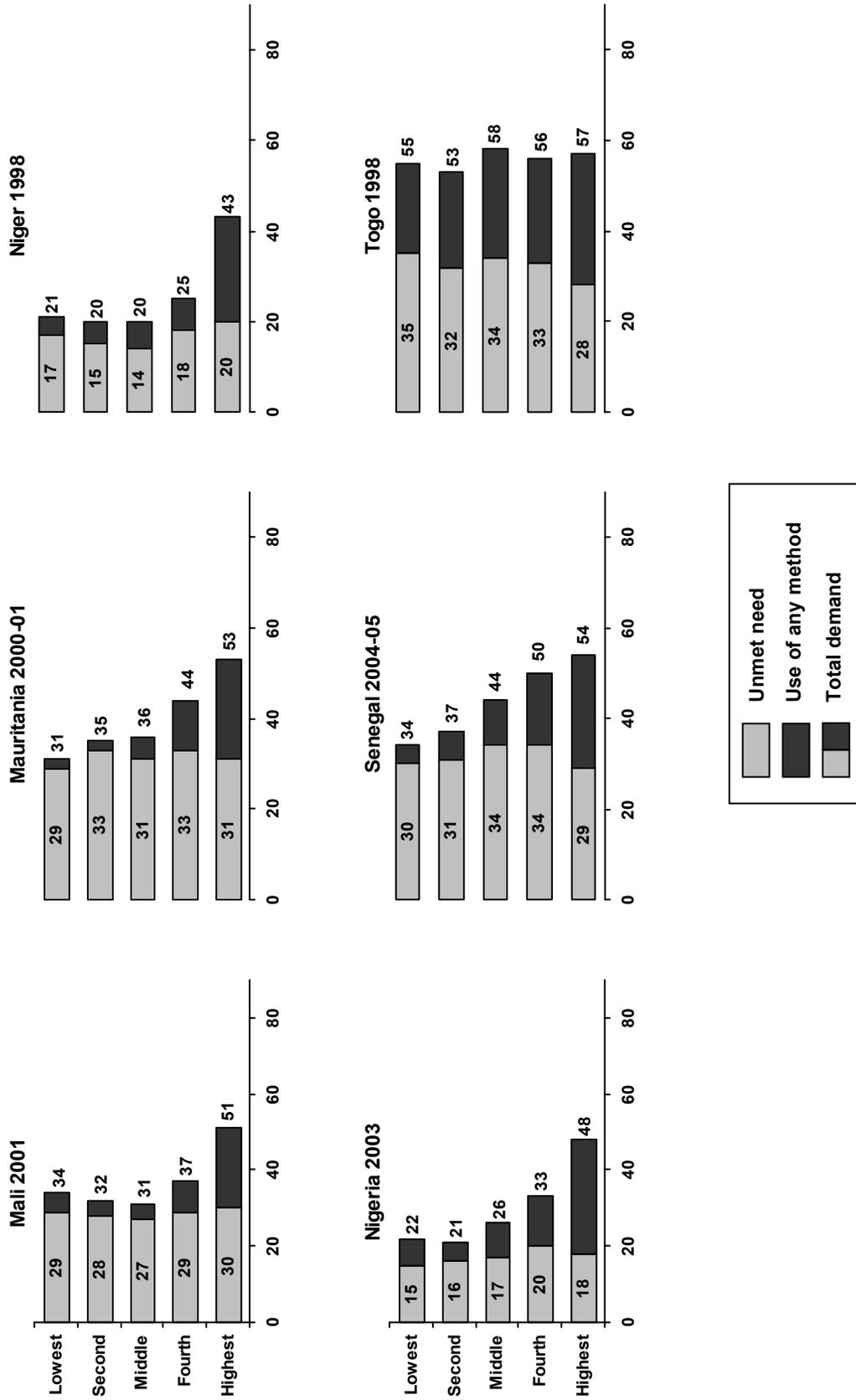


Figure 3.1—Continued

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

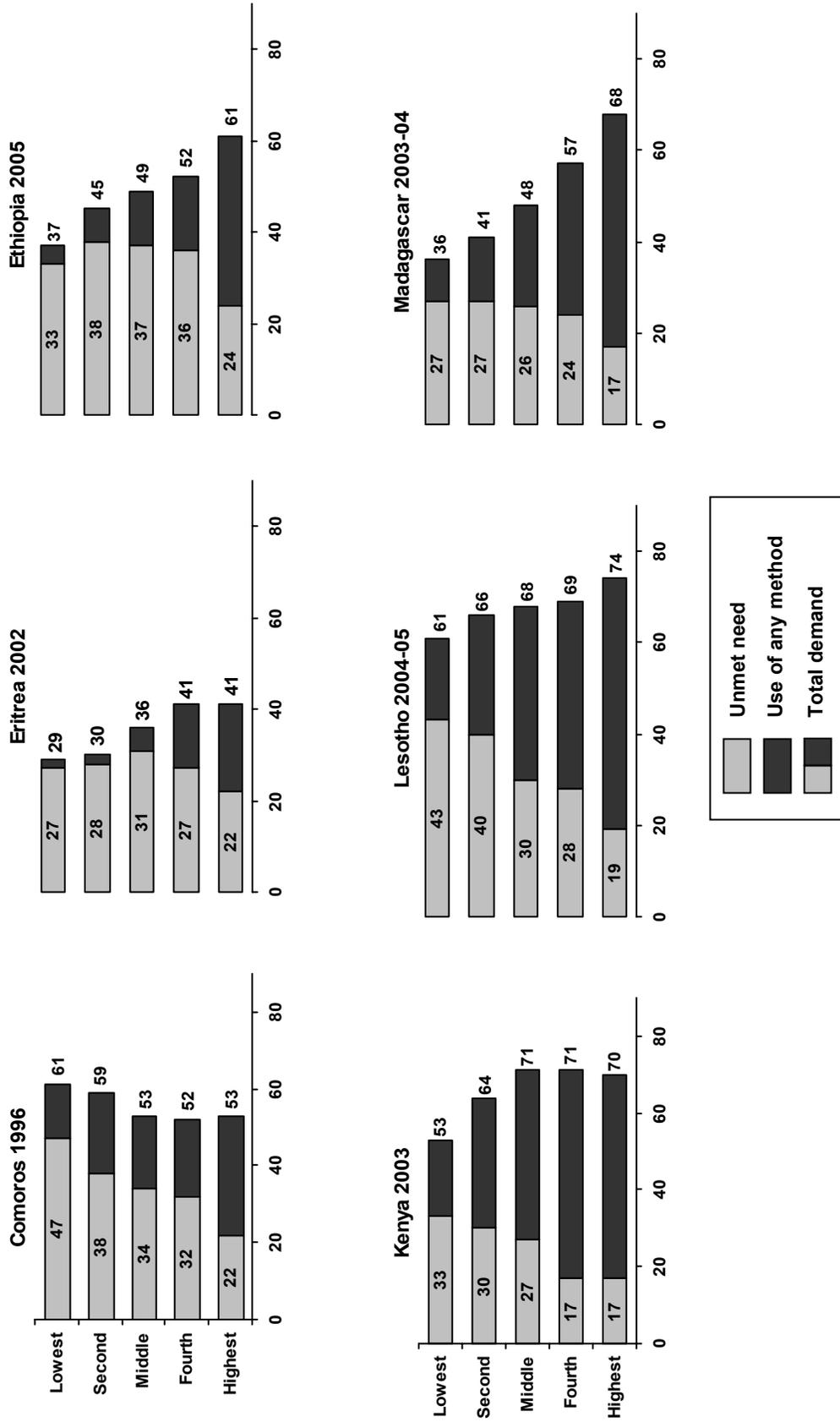


Figure 3.1—Continued
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA—Continued

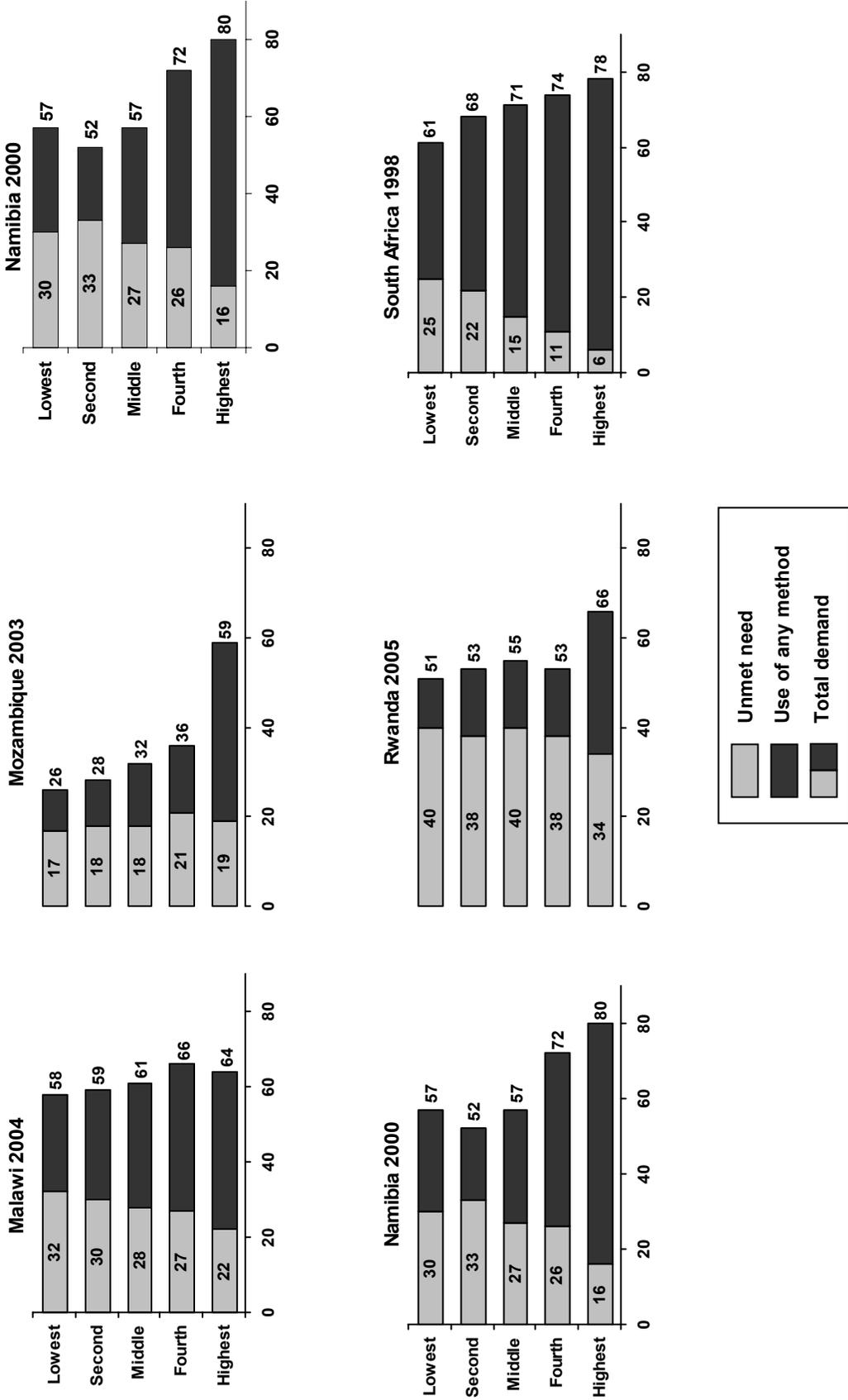
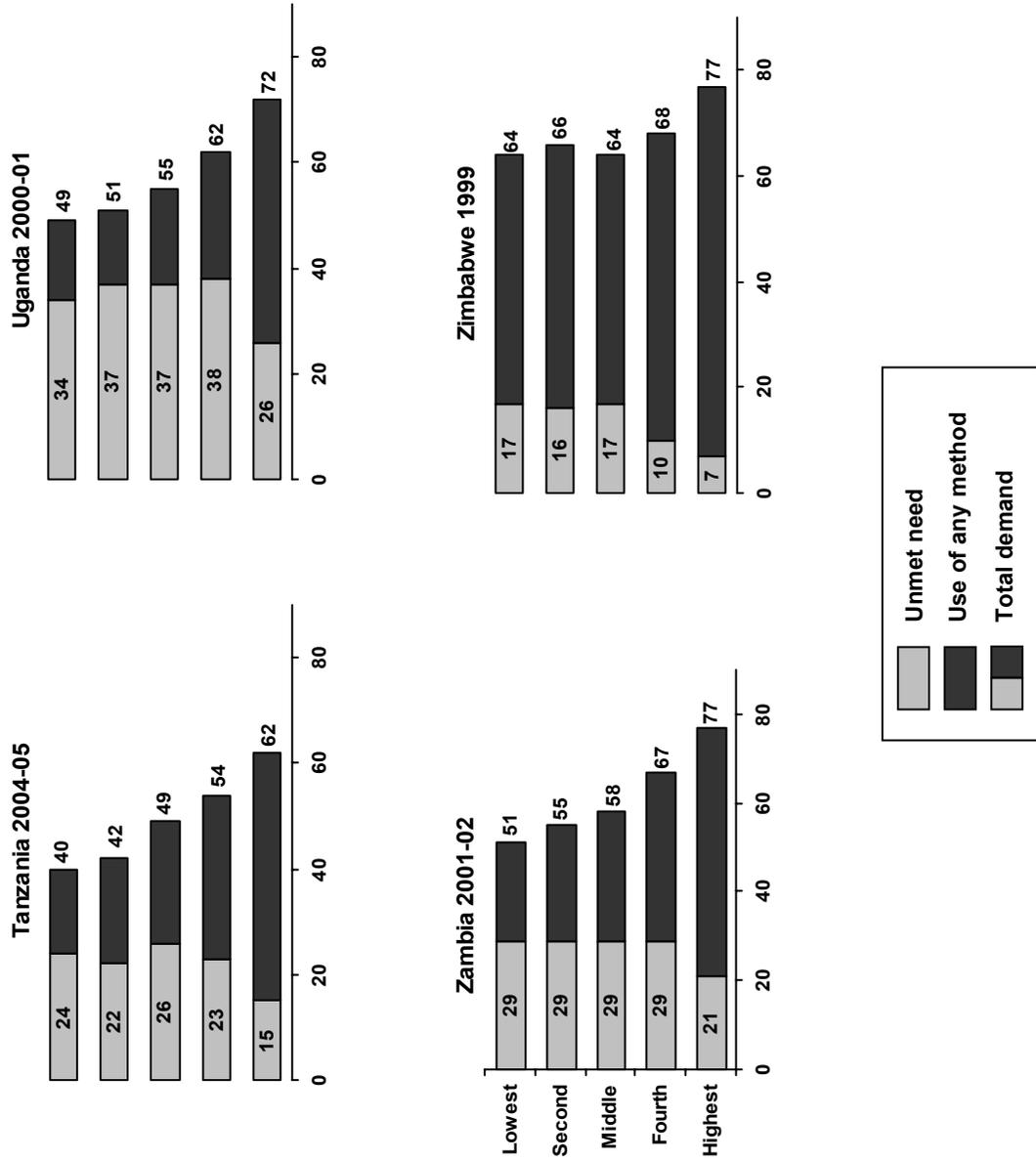


Figure 3.1—Continued
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA—Continued



4 Unmet Need and the Demand for Modern Methods

In response to family planning program interests, an additional measure of unmet need and the demand for family planning focusing on modern methods is introduced in this report. In effect, this measure—unmet need for modern methods—excludes primarily withdrawal and periodic abstinence; operationally, it treats these two methods, along with folk methods, as nonuse and adds their prevalence to total unmet need. In those countries with significant use of traditional methods, the effect can be considerable. For example, in the Philippines, where traditional methods comprise nearly one-third of all use, unmet need rises from 17 to 33 percent when confined to modern methods. Another example is Moldova where withdrawal is common; when confined to modern methods, unmet need increases from 7 to 31 percent.

These new calculations are shown in columns 9 to 11 of Table 2.1. Column 9 shows the new measure of unmet need for *modern* methods—the sum of total unmet need and the percentage using traditional methods. Column 10 displays the percentage using modern methods. The last column estimates the percentage of total demand satisfied by the use of modern methods (column 10 divided by column 7). The unmet need for modern methods is higher than the unmet need for any method. It averages 26 percent in the Asian countries, 32 percent in the Near East and North Africa, and 27 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean. In West Africa, the average unmet need for modern methods is 34 percent, and in East and Southern Africa it is 31 percent.

The percentage of total demand satisfied by modern methods is more variable. It is highest in Asia and in the Latin America/Caribbean region. The Near East/North Africa countries have lower levels, while the percentages satisfied in sub-Saharan Africa (where modern method use is very low) are lowest, especially in West Africa. Particular countries with the highest levels of satisfied demand for modern methods are Indonesia, Egypt, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic, all over 80 percent. The lowest is in Chad (6 percent).

Unmet need for modern methods and the extent to which this demand is being met is shown in association with education and wealth in Appendix Table A.1. There is a great amount of detail in the table that is perhaps best summarized by counting the countries that show negative or positive relationships or no association at all.

In connection with education, the dominant picture is no association with unmet need for modern methods. In 56 countries, 31 are in this category while 16 show a negative association (less need with more education), and nine show unmet need increasing with education.

There is not a strong association of wealth with unmet need for modern methods. Negative associations are more prevalent than positive relationships, but the absence of association is as frequent as the negative relationships.

The association of the percentage of total demand satisfied by modern methods with education is mostly positive and extensive except for a few Asian countries. The relationship is much stronger than with unmet need, a reflection of the strong association between education and the prevalence of modern methods. Essentially the same picture emerges with the wealth index.

5 Trends in Unmet Need

A decline in unmet need (for any method) is apparent in most of the 44 countries that have conducted more than one survey (Figure 5.1). Only two countries in Asia and the Near East/North Africa—Indonesia and Egypt—show no recent decline and seem to have plateaued in the recent past. Pakistan shows an increase in unmet need. In contrast, Morocco and Kazakhstan show particularly sharp declines.

With the exception of Nicaragua, which shows no change, a general decline is also apparent in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, though the level remains very high in Haiti.

Little change is evident in West Africa, and in several countries unmet need has increased. The same mixed picture appears in East and Southern Africa. Unmet need has also increased in Mozambique and in Uganda but shows plateaus in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, and Zambia. A stall in the level of unmet need is the most common pattern in sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 5.1 Trends in unmet need for currently married women

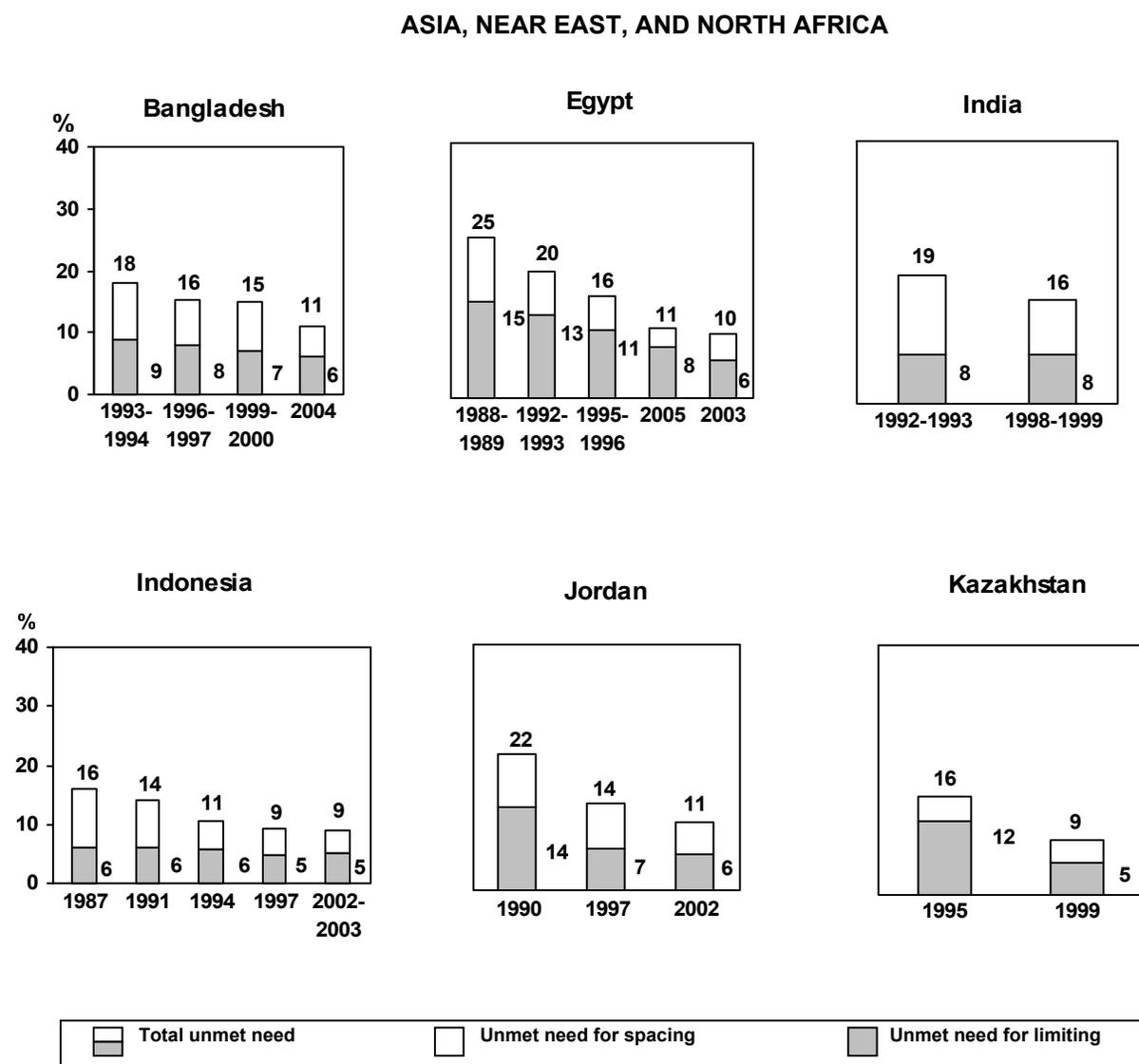


Figure 5.1—Continued

ASIA, NEAR EAST, AND NORTH AFRICA—Continued

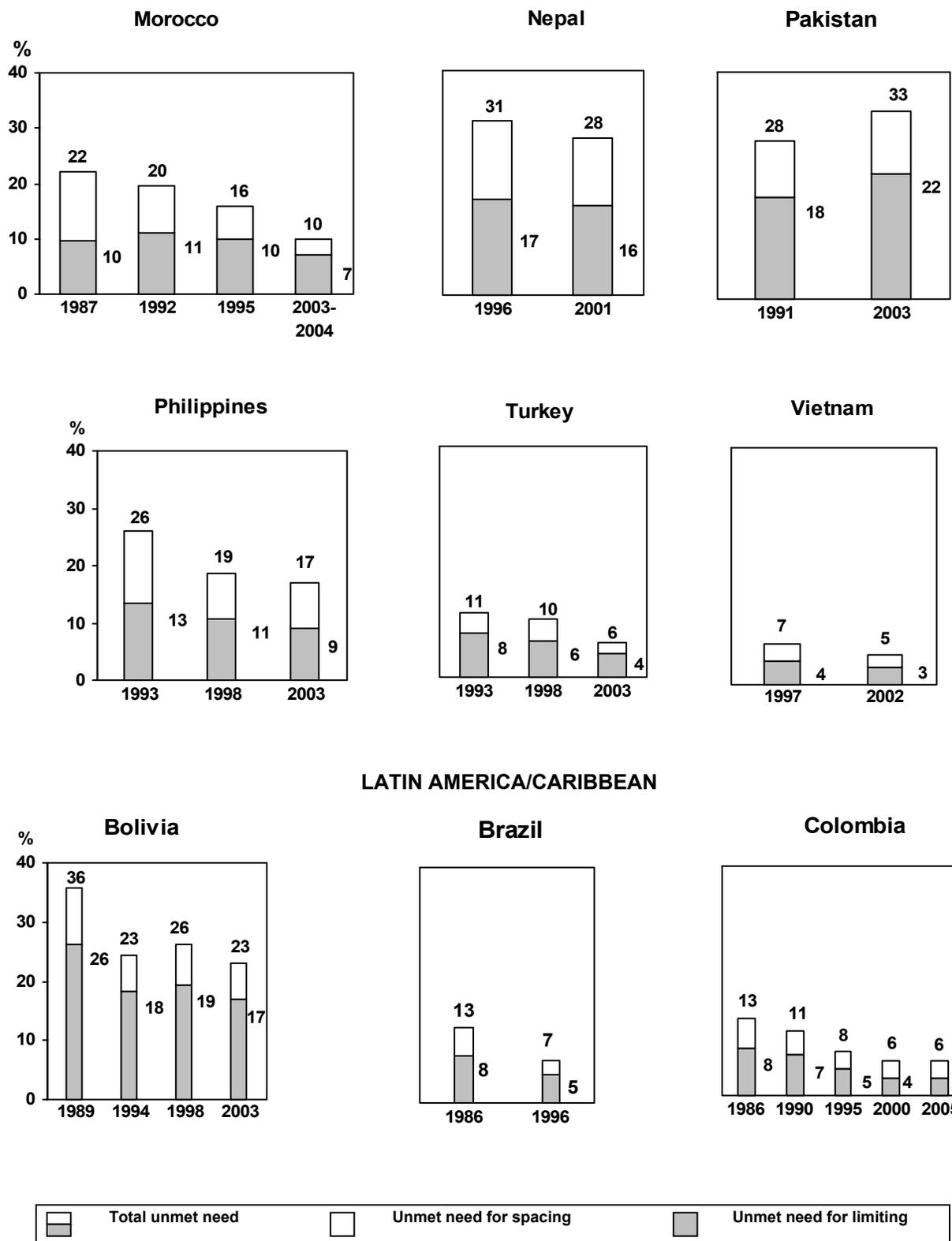


Figure 5.1—Continued

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN—Continued

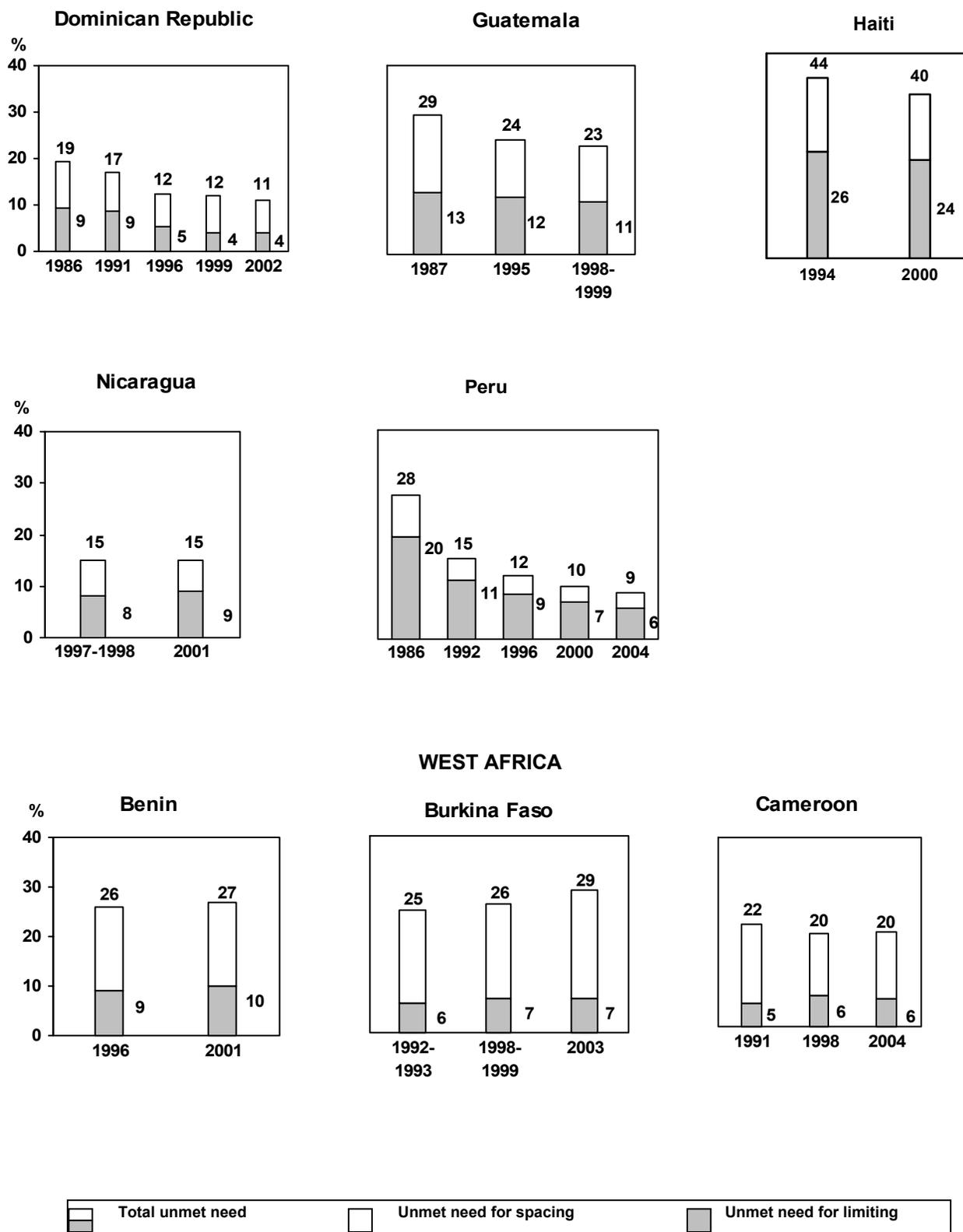


Figure 5.1—Continued

WEST AFRICA—Continued

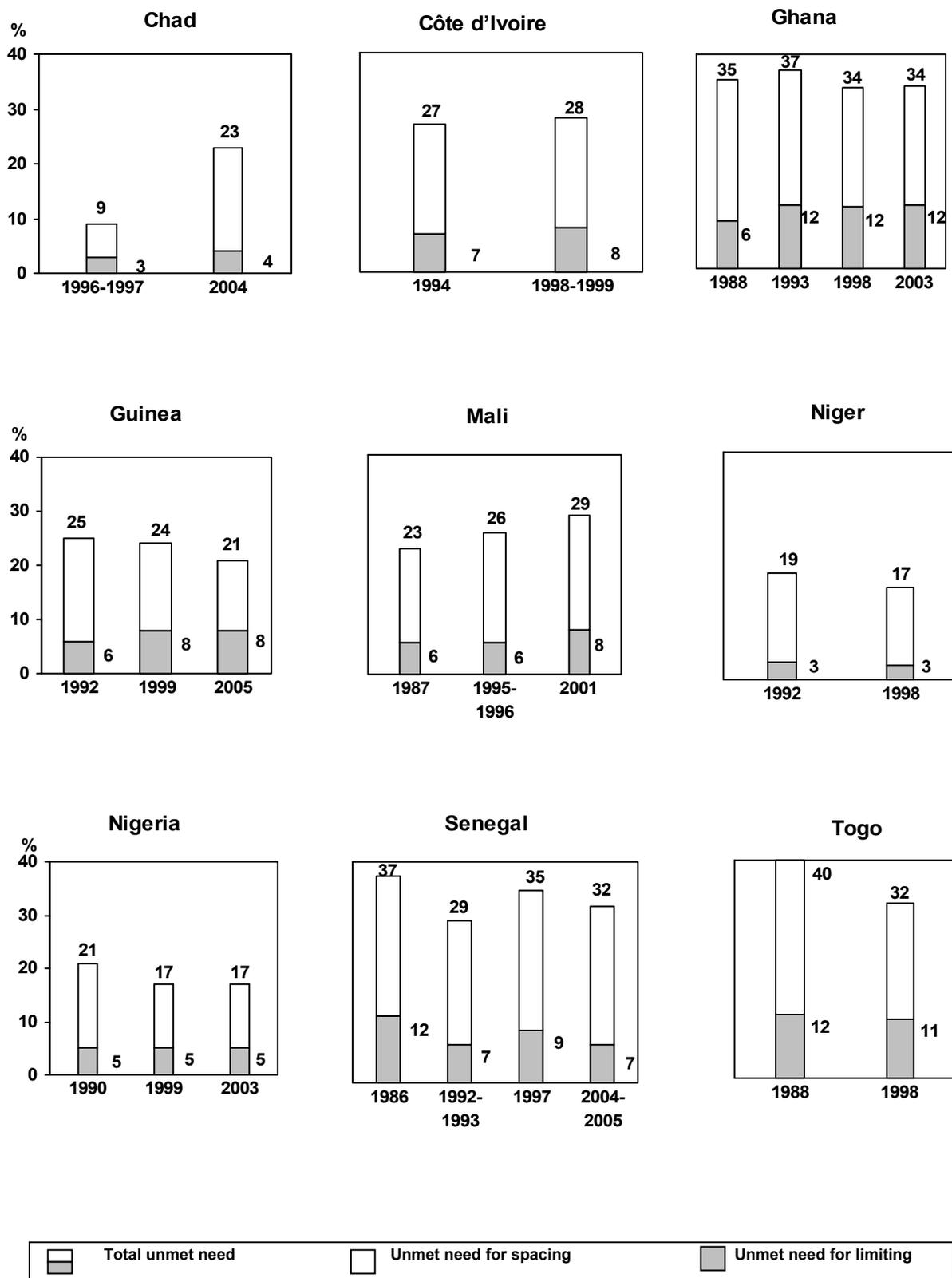


Figure 5.1—Continued

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

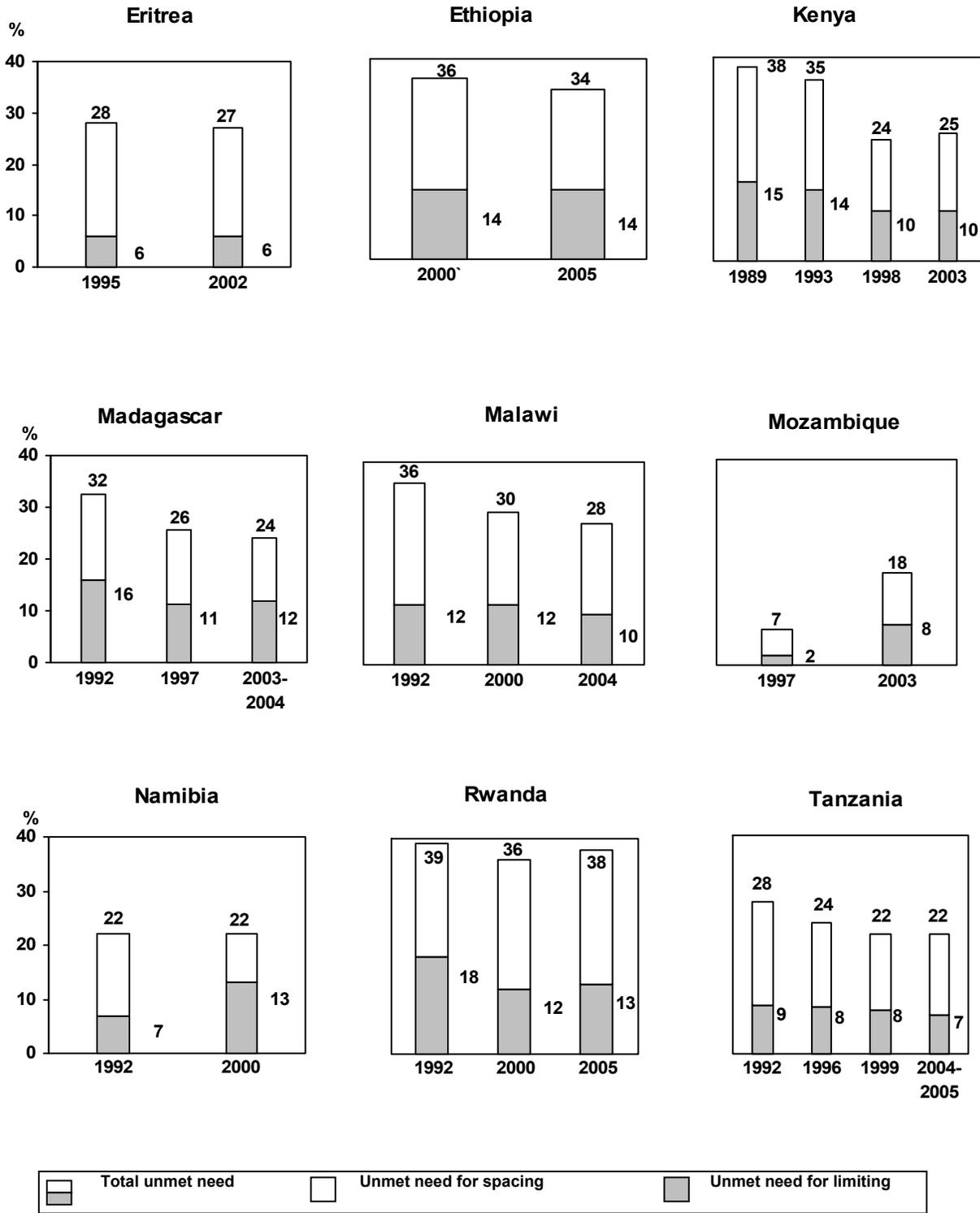
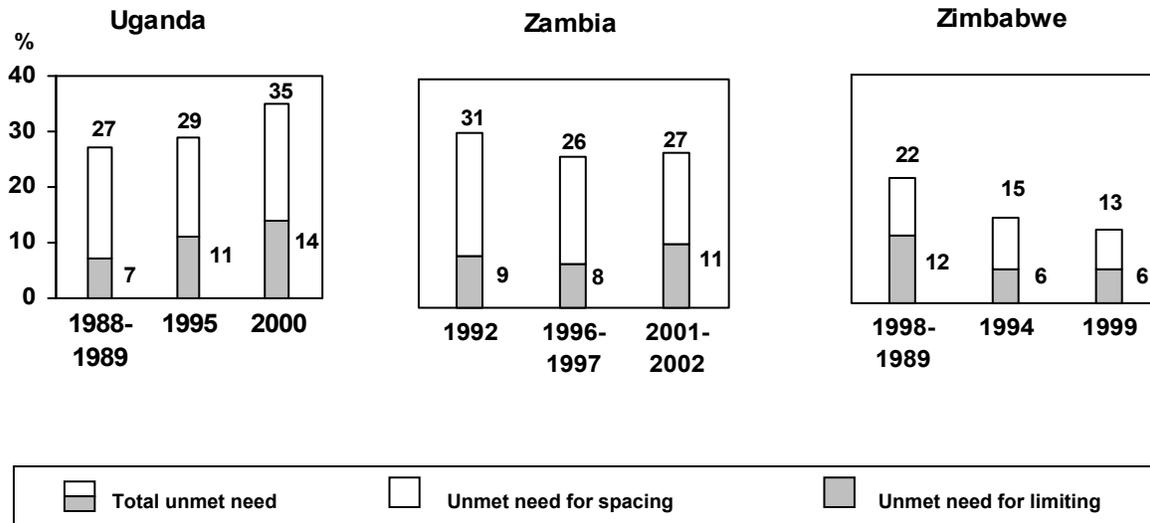


Figure 5.1—Continued
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA—Continued



5.1 Trends in Unmet Need by Level of Education

It is important to see whether the trends in unmet need are uniform in the different educational strata or whether declines in unmet need are led by the more educated populations (Figure 5.2).

In the countries of Asia (except in Pakistan) and North Africa, the decline in unmet need is evident in each of the three educational categories. With the exception of Nicaragua, where little change is observed, the same generalization applies to the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Sub-Saharan Africa presents a mixed picture. Unlike countries in the other regions, there are numerous examples of increases rather than decreases in unmet need. Typically, but with exceptions, these increases are concentrated in the “no education” category. It is plausible to expect initial increases in unmet need as a result of an increasing gulf between the desire to control fertility and the means to do so. Most of the decline in unmet need is among women with some education, particularly beyond the primary school level.

Figure 5.2 Trends in unmet need for currently married women by education

ASIA, NEAR EAST, AND NORTH AFRICA

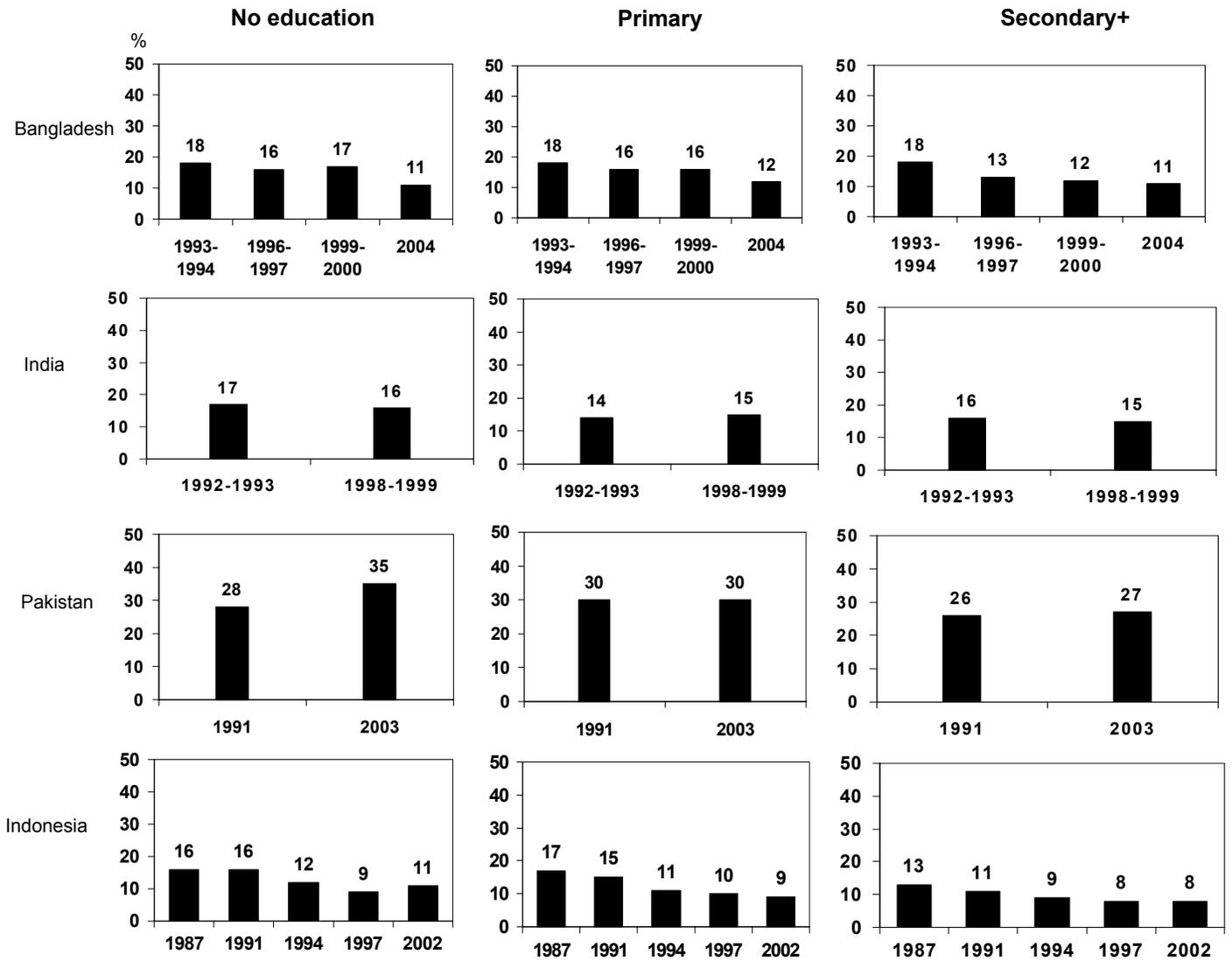


Figure 5.2—Continued

ASIA, NEAR EAST, AND NORTH AFRICA—Continued

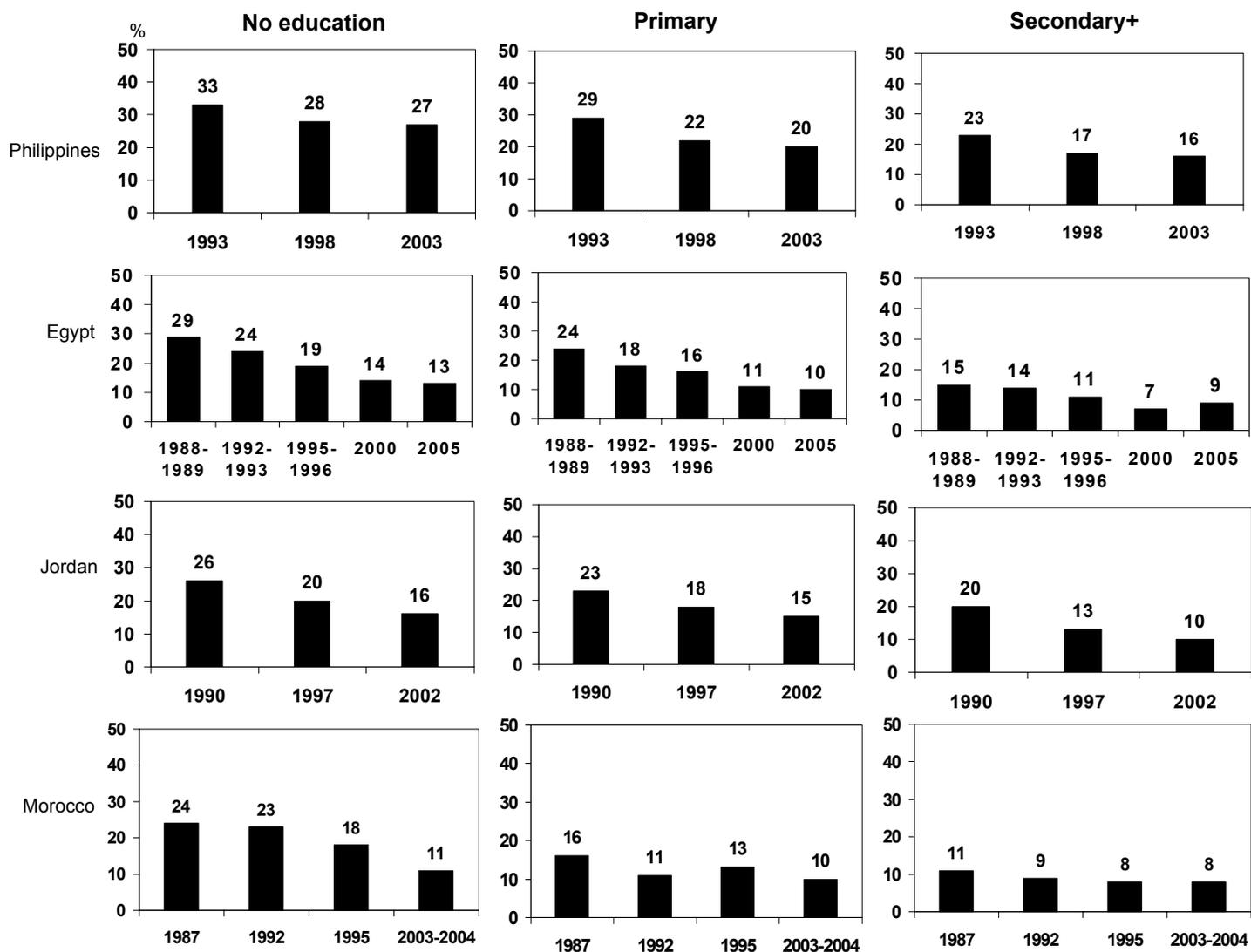


Figure 5.2—Continued

ASIA, NEAR EAST, AND NORTH AFRICA—Continued

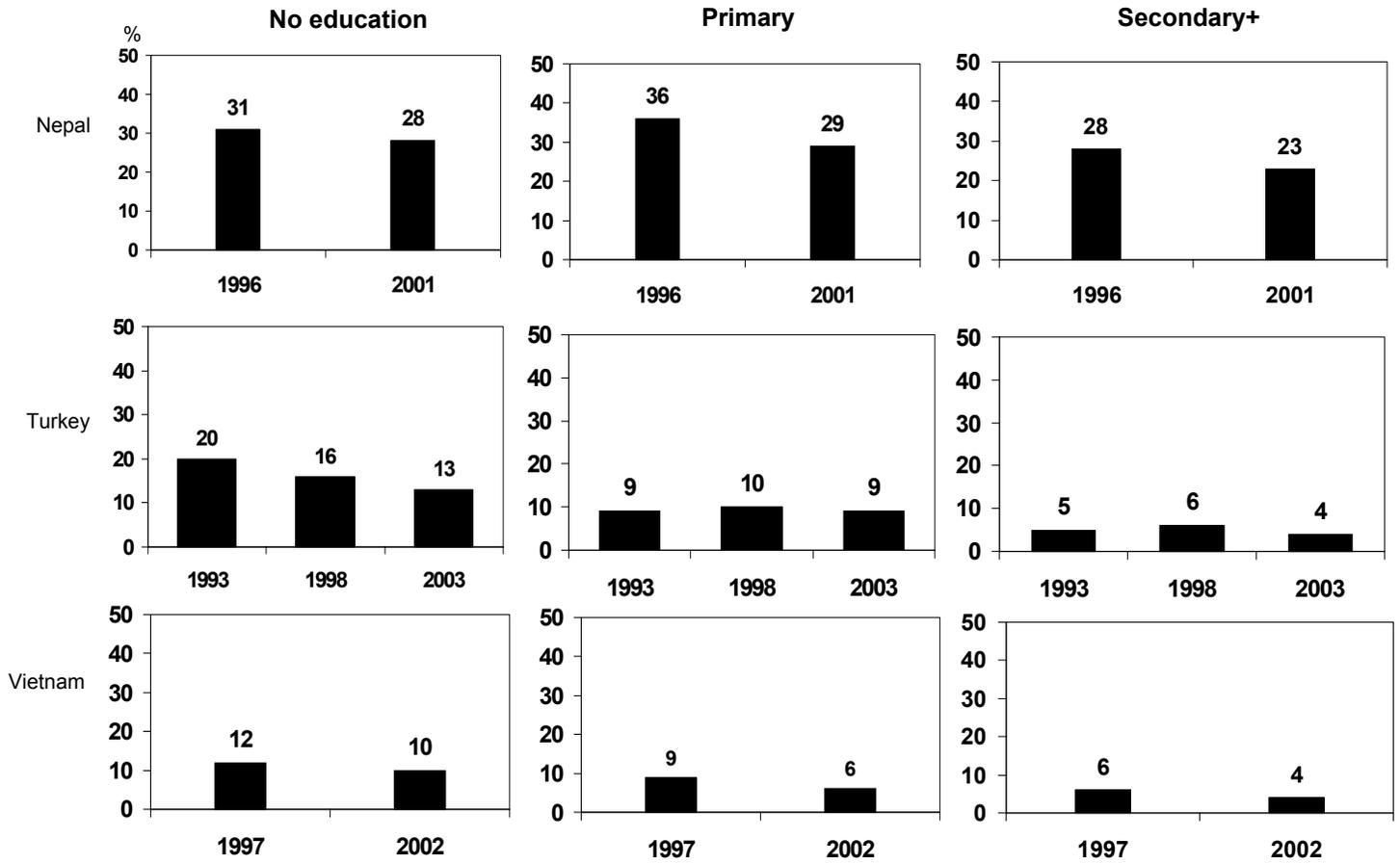


Figure 5.2—Continued
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

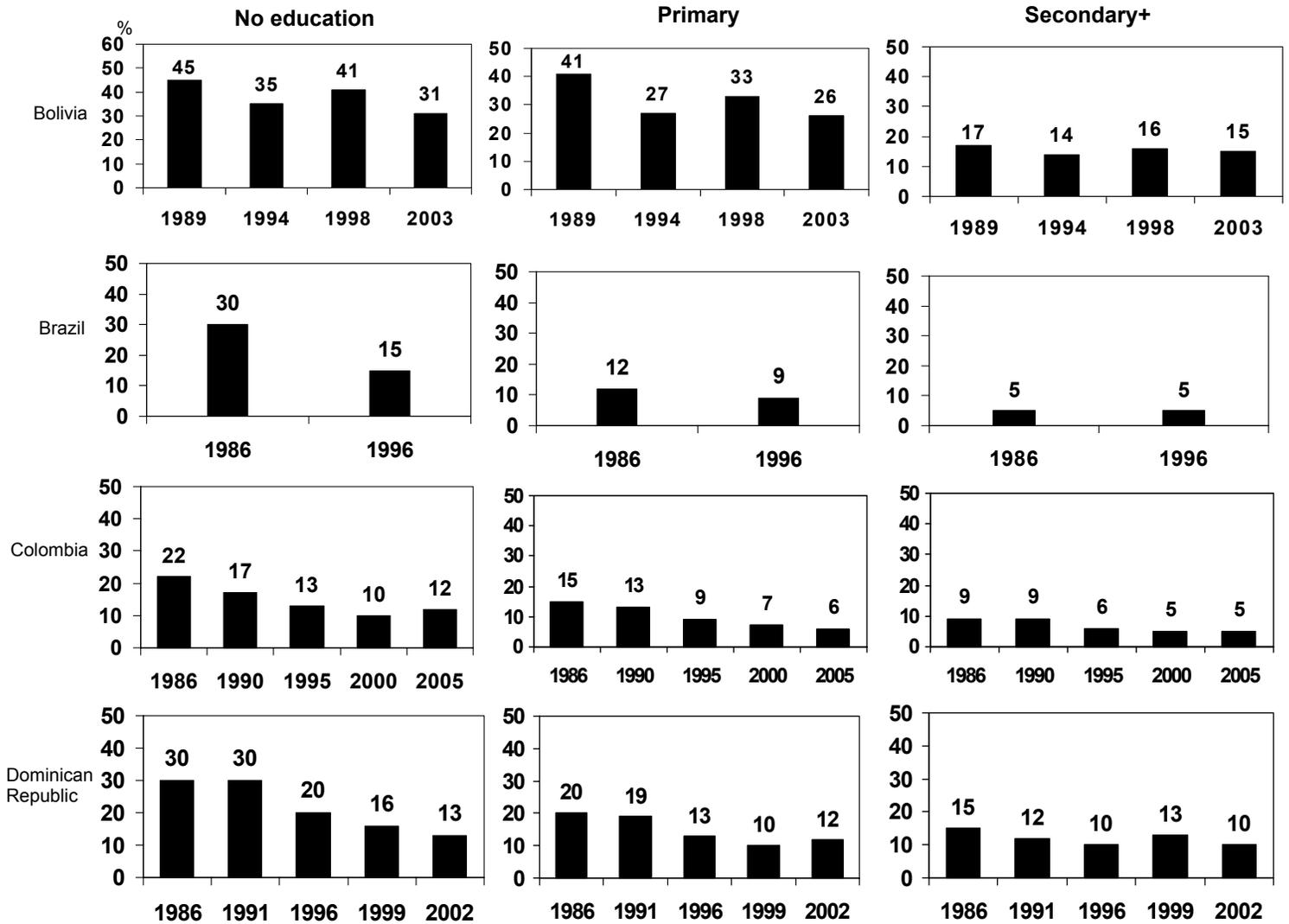


Figure 5.2—Continued

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN—Continued

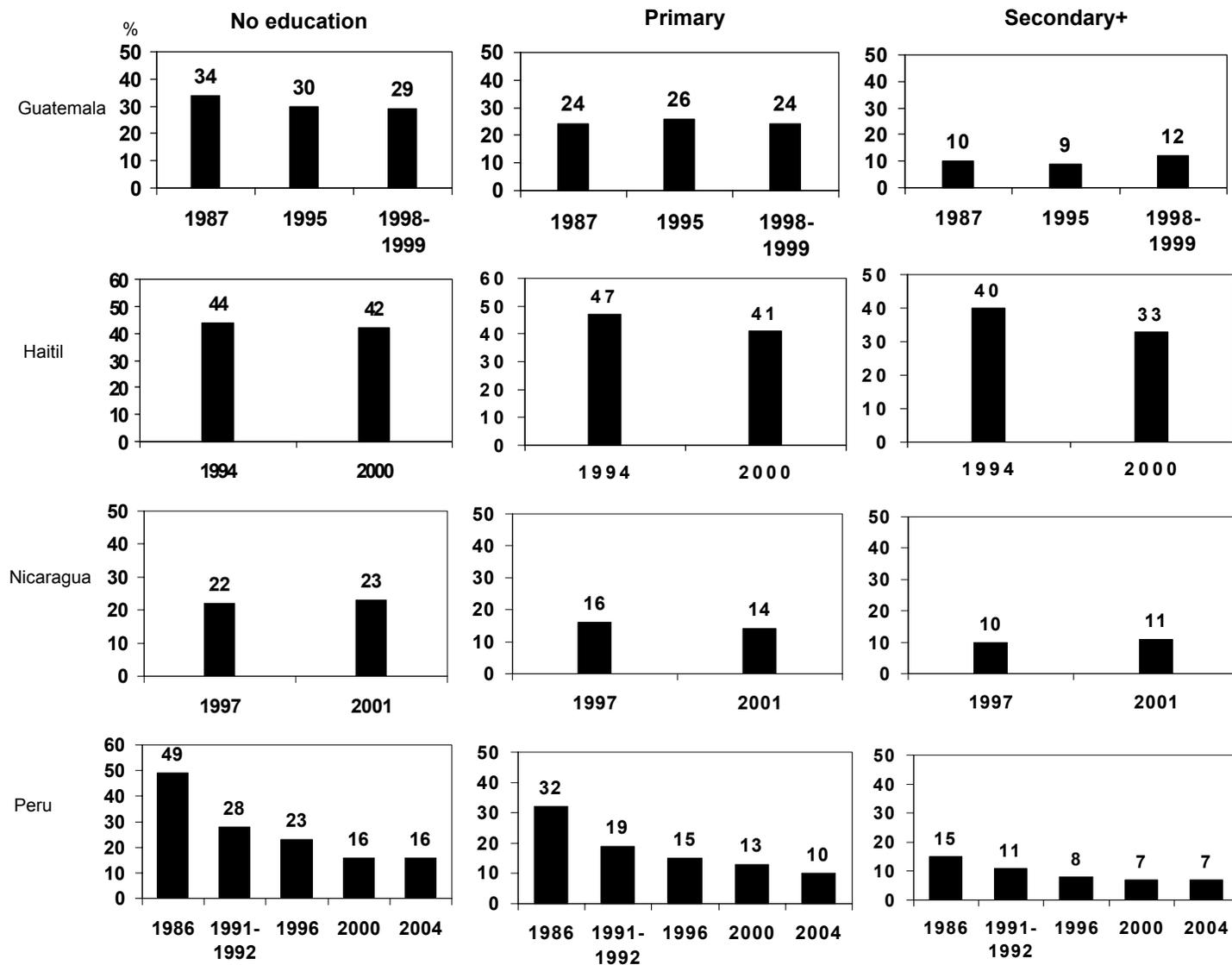


Figure 5.2—Continued

WEST AFRICA

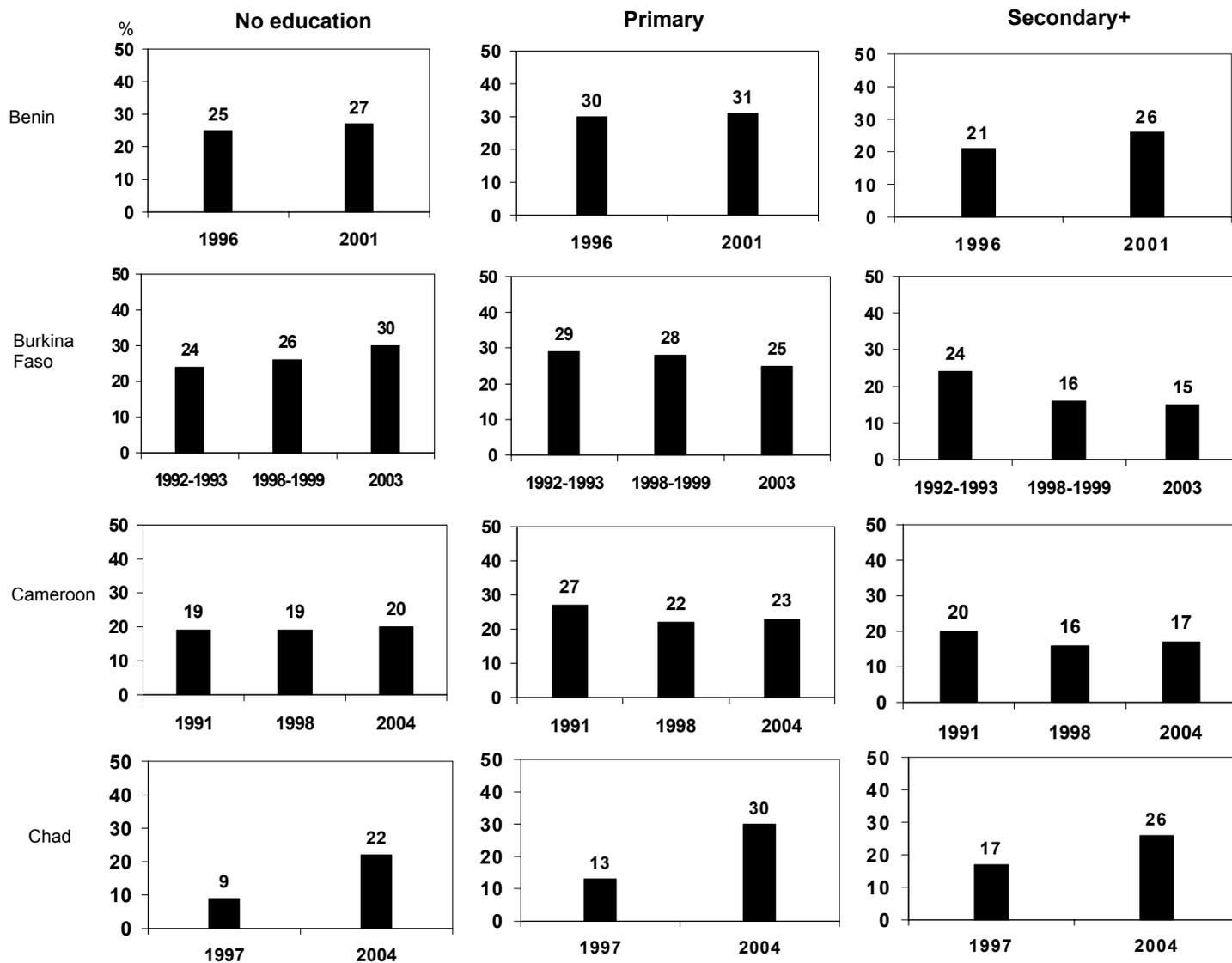


Figure 5.2—Continued

WEST AFRICA—Continued

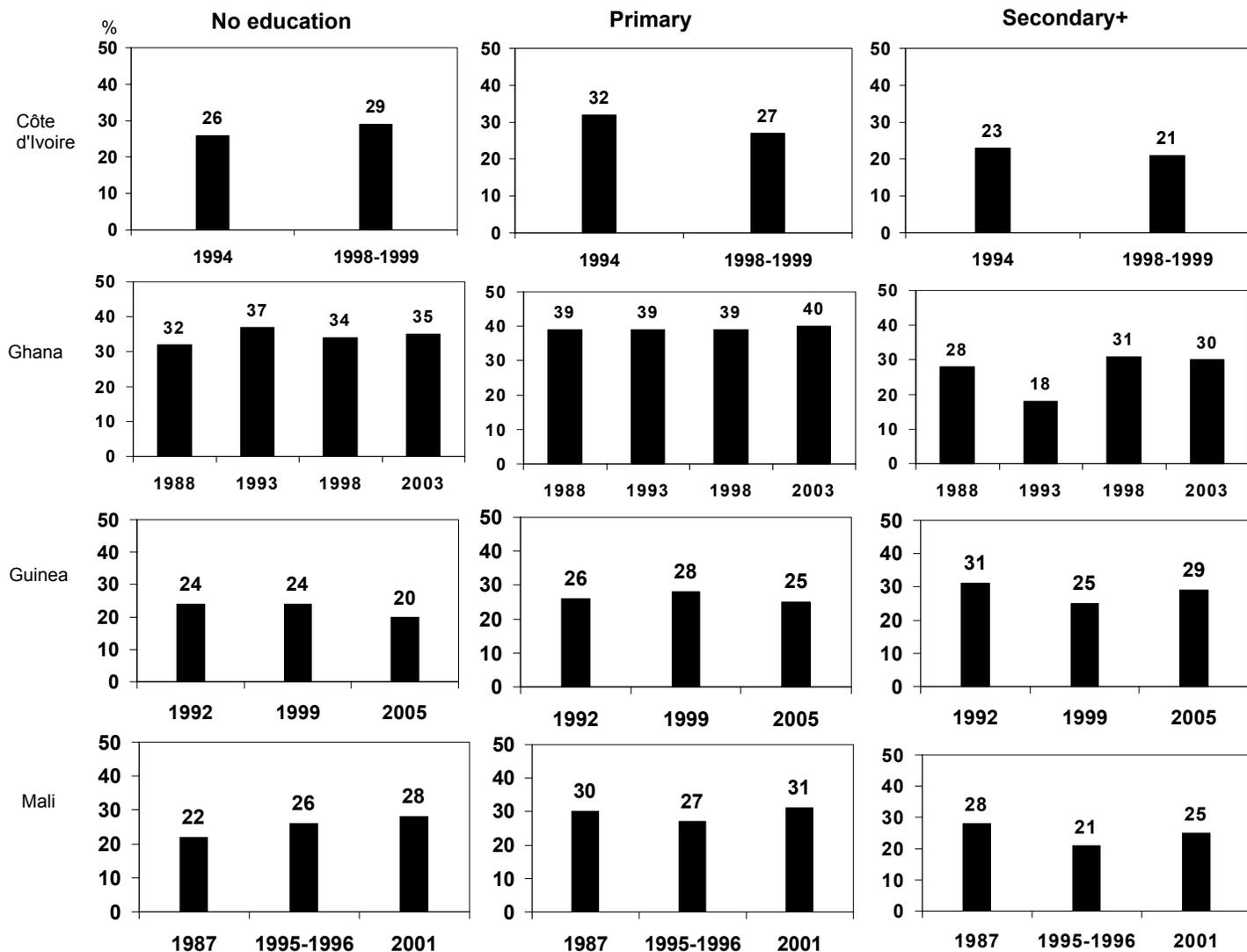


Figure 5.2—Continued

WEST AFRICA—Continued

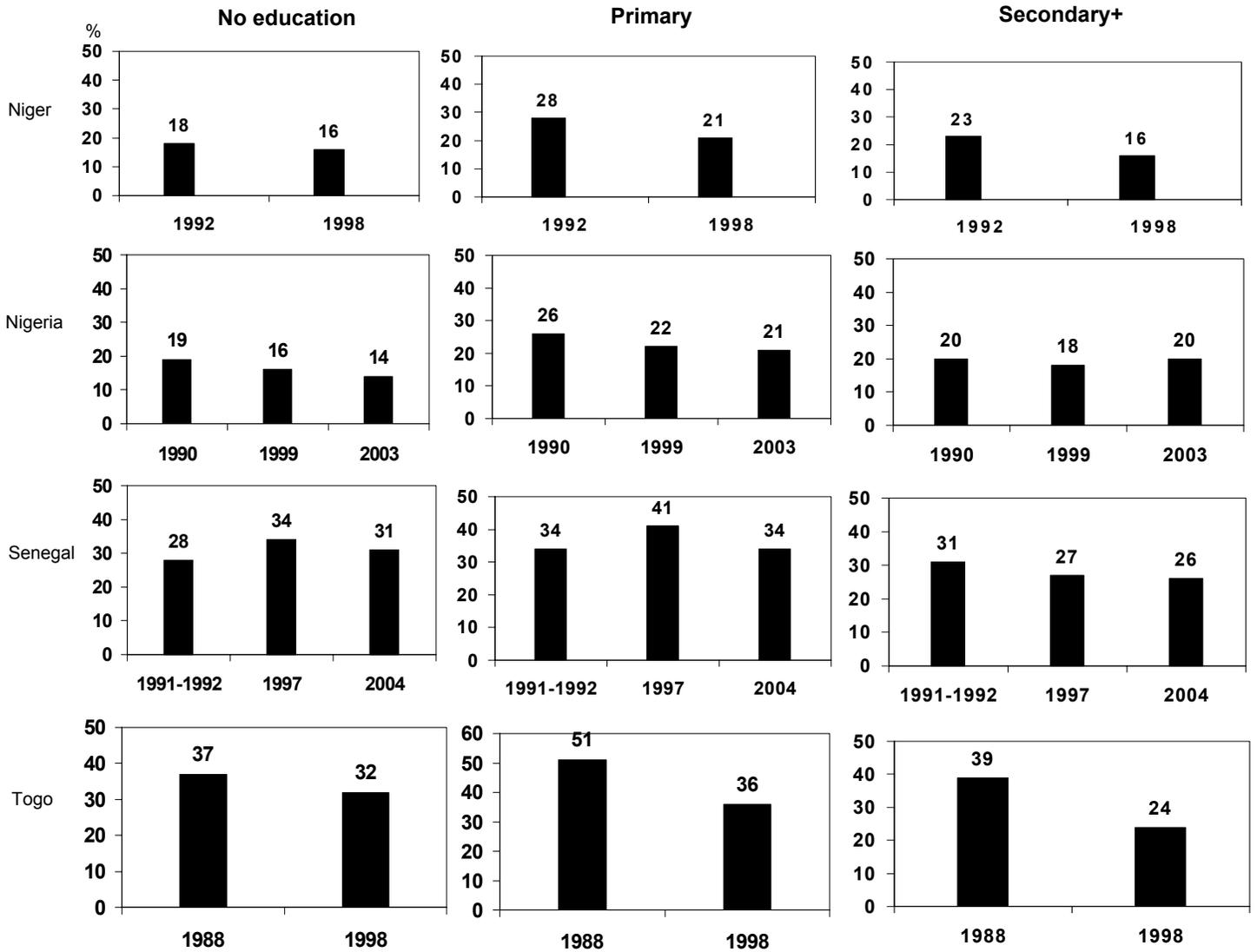


Figure 5.2—Continued
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

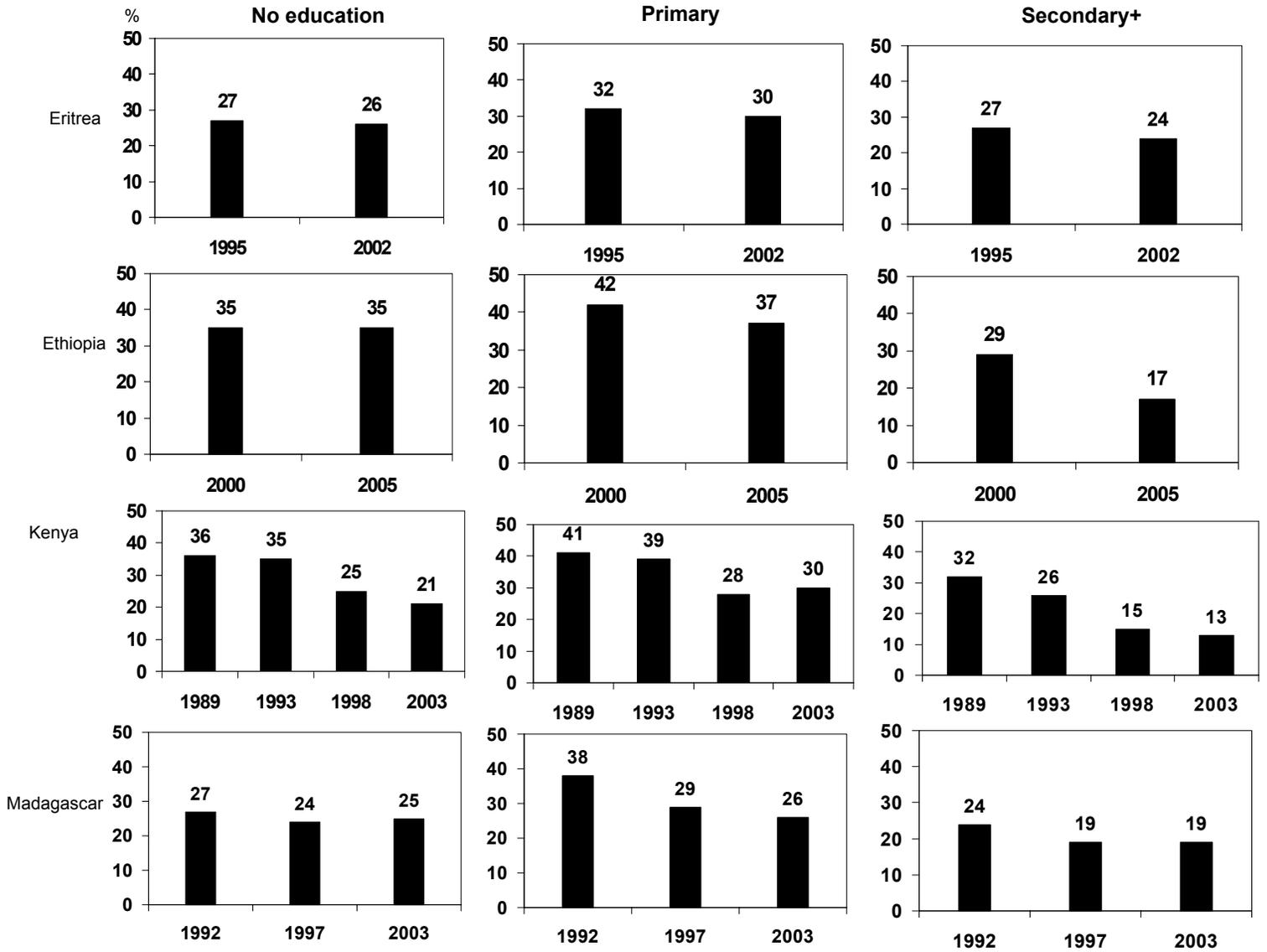


Figure 5.2—Continued

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA—Continued

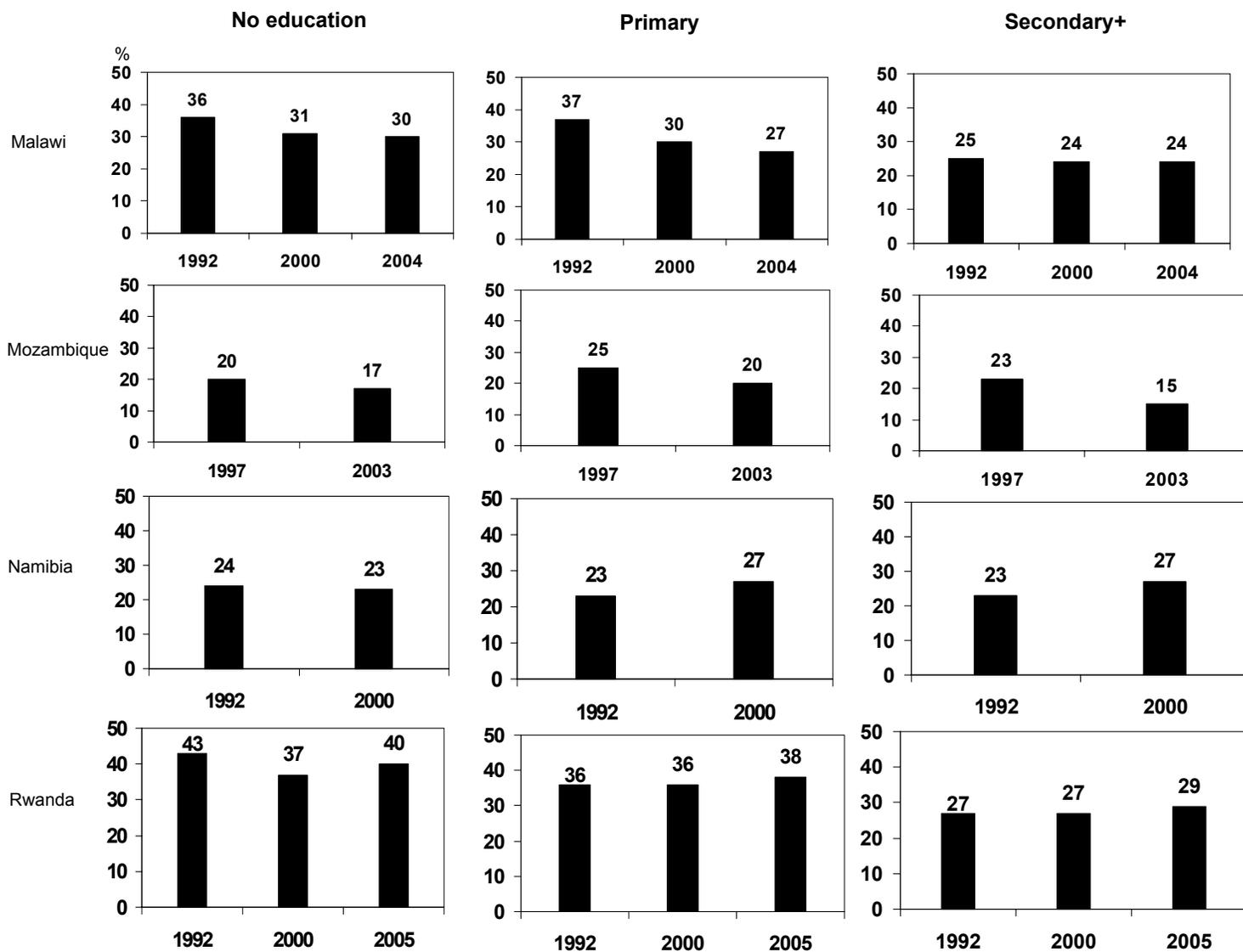
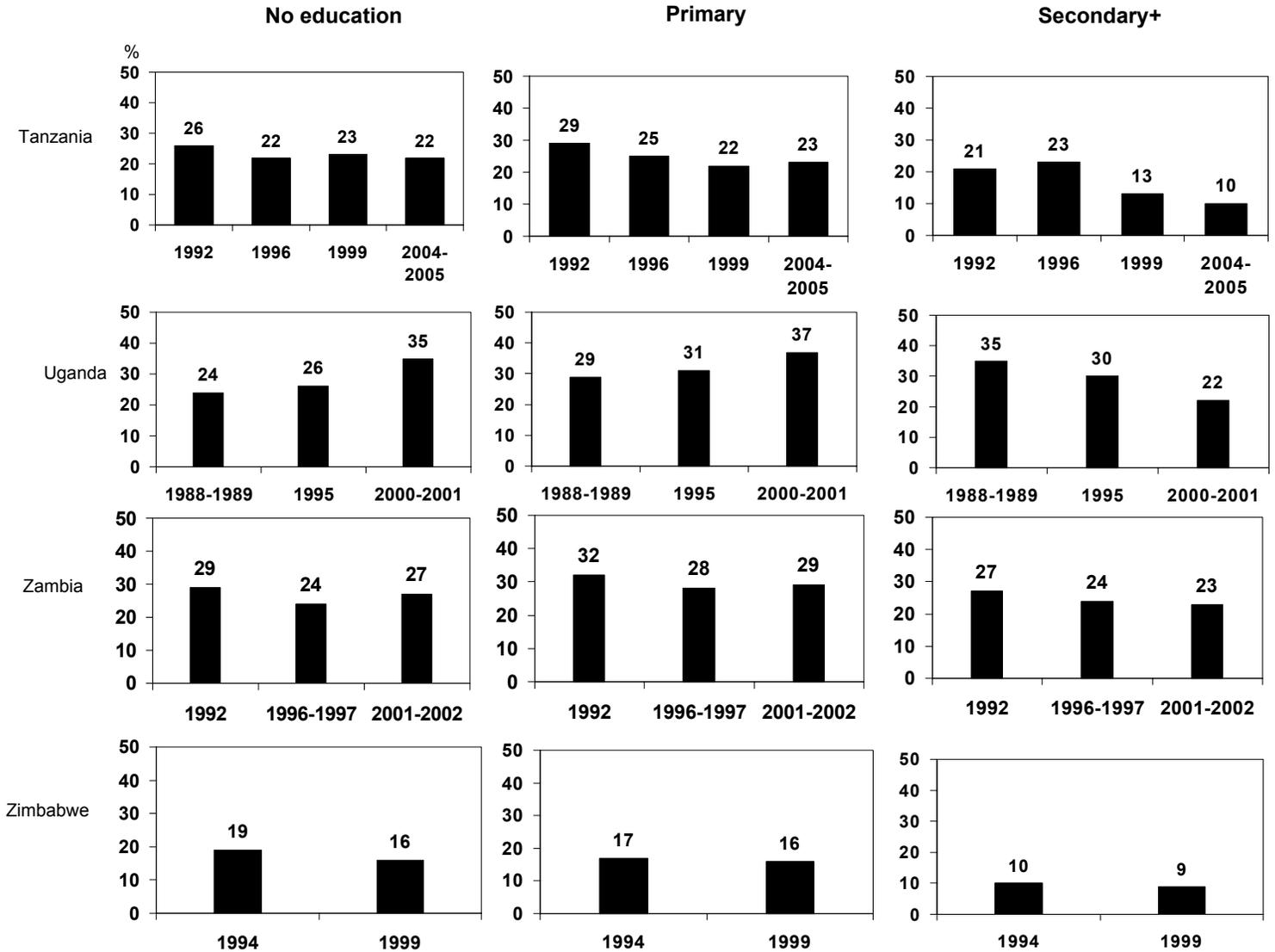


Figure 5.2—Continued
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA—Continued



6 Past and Future Use among Women in Need

In order to meet the family planning needs of women classified with an unmet need, it is useful to consider four subgroups: women who have used any method in the past who either intend to use again in the future or who do not intend to use; and women who have never used a method, also subdivided by whether they intend to use in the future.

Women who have never used contraception tend, in general, to be younger, less educated, and less wealthy. Women who have used in the past and who intend to resume use are more likely to be at the higher ends of education and wealth. The subset who have used but who do not intend future use are concentrated among women over 40 years of age.

The distribution of women in these four categories is shown in Table 6.1 for the most recent surveys. There is a great variety in the different regions as well as within regions. In Asia, there is a mixed picture. Women in need who have used a method in the past comprise about half of the Asian countries, while in all of the Asian countries included here, those past users who intend to resume use are the larger category. Among Asian women who have never used any method, those who intend to use predominate.

In the Near East and North African countries, with the exception of Yemen, the pattern is very similar to that in Asia and is dominated by past users, especially those who intend to use in the future.

The Latin American/Caribbean pattern is also dominated by past users who intend to use. Guatemala is a clear exception to this, with those in need concentrated in the category of never users who do not intend to use.

Sub-Saharan Africa is difficult to summarize. Women in need who have never used and who do not intend to use predominate in Chad, Eritrea, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal, while never users who intend future use are high in Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, and Uganda. Among women who have used in the past, virtually every country shows a predominance of those who plan to resume use.

Table 6.1 Percent distribution of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning by past use and intention to use a contraceptive method in the future

Country	Year of survey	Never used		Used in the past		Total
		Does not intend to use	Intends to use	Does not intend to use	Intends to use	
ASIA						
Bangladesh	2004	5.8	28.0	7.5	58.8	100.0
Cambodia	2000	33.2	40.4	11.0	15.4	100.0
India	1999	21.4	57.1	5.9	15.7	100.0
Indonesia	2002-03	23.2	12.8	26.1	37.9	100.0
Kazakhstan	1999	8.5	12.4	26.8	52.3	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	2.3	21.5	29.2	47.0	100.0
Nepal	2001	12.4	52.2	6.7	28.7	100.0
Philippines	2003	32.8	22.6	15.0	29.6	100.0
Turkmenistan	2000	4.5	6.1	35.4	54.0	100.0
Uzbekistan	1996	34.9	22.8	20.9	21.4	100.0
Vietnam	2002	10.1	27.2	19.0	43.6	100.0
NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA						
Armenia	2000	14.9	11.0	31.8	42.3	100.0
Egypt	2003	9.3	18.1	19.7	53.0	100.0
Jordan	2002	14.0	21.0	15.6	49.4	100.0
Morocco	2003-04	4.2	7.9	34.4	53.5	100.0
Yemen	1997	53.3	16.0	14.9	15.7	100.0
LATIN AMERICA/ CARIBBEAN						
Bolivia	2003	24.3	27.0	12.2	36.5	100.0
Brazil	1996	8.1	16.6	15.8	59.6	100.0
Colombia	2000	4.0	19.4	10.8	65.8	100.0
Dominican Republic	2002	10.8	23.2	12.6	53.4	100.0
Guatemala	1999	52.2	32.6	4.6	10.7	100.0
Haiti	2000	17.5	35.7	15.0	31.8	100.0
Nicaragua	2001	12.7	19.0	14.1	54.2	100.0
Peru	2000	15.5	23.8	13.3	47.5	100.0
WEST AFRICA						
Benin	2001	19.1	32.3	15.5	33.1	100.0
Burkina Faso	2003	22.6	54.9	5.1	17.4	100.0
Cameroon	2004	30.2	16.7	16.4	36.8	100.0
Central African Republic	1995	14.9	41.9	8.2	35.0	100.0
Chad	1997	62.1	29.4	4.3	4.2	100.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	24.9	37.3	7.1	30.8	100.0
Gabon	2000	16.7	11.0	29.1	43.2	100.0
Ghana	2003	19.9	33.7	14.0	32.4	100.0
Guinea	1999	35.4	50.9	2.7	11.0	100.0
Mali	2001	38.6	38.1	7.9	15.4	100.0
Mauritania	2000-01	69.4	10.5	9.3	10.7	100.0
Niger	1998	47.8	29.0	7.9	15.4	100.0
Nigeria	2003	38.7	26.3	14.0	21.1	100.0
Senegal	1997	40.4	38.6	4.7	16.2	100.0
Togo	1998	13.7	23.1	17.7	45.5	100.0

Continued...

Table 6.1—Continued						
Country	Year of survey	Never used		Used in the past		Total
		Does not intend to use	Intends to use	Does not intend to use	Intends to use	
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA						
Comoros	1996	30.4	30.0	11.3	28.3	100.0
Eritrea	2002	50.6	29.6	7.1	12.8	100.0
Ethiopia	2005	29.7	57.5	1.8	16.9	100.0
Kenya	2003	18.1	38.2	7.4	36.3	100.0
Madagascar	2003-04	36.3	27.8	19.8	16.1	100.0
Malawi	2000	11.9	46.9	5.1	36.0	100.0
Mozambique	2003	20.8	24.0	19.6	35.7	100.0
Namibia	2000	11.8	23.2	18.3	46.7	100.0
Rwanda	2000	26.7	38.4	12.3	22.7	100.0
South Africa	1998	13.1	10.5	32.0	44.4	100.0
Tanzania	1999	27.7	34.1	11.1	27.1	100.0
Uganda	2000-01	16.7	49.6	6.9	26.8	100.0
Zambia	2001-02	7.9	26.1	10.6	55.3	100.0
Zimbabwe	1999	11.5	14.0	14.1	60.4	100.0

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

6.1 Trends among Never Users Who Do Not Intend to Use

The important statistic is the proportion of women with an unmet need, but a critical subset is women in need who have never used a method and who report that they have no intention of using in the future. This is a particularly challenging population for family planning program efforts. While women currently in need who intend to use may need further encouragement and greater availability of different methods, their motivation is ostensibly established. Those who have used in the past but who do not intend to use tend to be older and at less risk of unintentional pregnancy. This leaves women in need who have never used contraception and who do not intend to use, a category requiring both motivation as well as supplies. As evident in Table 6.1 for women with an unmet need, the proportion of women in this category is particularly high in the least developed countries, e.g., Yemen, Guatemala, and numerous sub-Saharan African countries.

The statistic highlighted here, however, is the proportion of all currently married women who collectively have an unmet need *and* who have never used contraception *and* who say that they do not intend to use a method in the future. These estimates are shown in Figure 6.1 for the most recent surveys and for earlier surveys in order to assess trends. In the Philippines in 2003, for example, 5.7 percent of all married women are in this category (unmet need and never used a method and do not intend to use one). This is unchanged from 1998. The highest values of this statistic are seen in Guatemala (1999), 12 percent; Eritrea (2002), 14 percent (unchanged since 1995); Senegal (1997), 14 percent; and Mali (2001), 11 percent.

The trend in this proportion, however, is clearly downward in all but a few of these countries, and in some countries it has fallen to a level of around or below 1 percent. Only a few countries show an increase: Kenya, Mali, and Uganda. In Kenya, a stall in the increase of contraceptive prevalence has been observed and analyzed (Westoff and Cross, 2006). The estimates for Mali and Uganda are now five to six years old and may have changed. In Senegal, the level was high (14 percent) but unchanged over the five years after 1992-1993.

There are several other countries not included in Figure 6.1 because only one survey is available to date. High values of the statistic are evident in Comoros (1996), 11 percent; Ethiopia (2000), 11 percent; and Cambodia (2000), 10 percent. Yemen (1997) has the highest value at 21 percent.

As reported in the last review of unmet need (Westoff, 2001), the main reasons offered by never users for not intending to use a method in the future are various kinds of opposition to contraception, including religious considerations, husband's objections, and personal reasons. Other major reasons include lack of knowledge of methods and where to find them, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 6.1 Trends in the percentage of currently married women who have an unmet need for family planning and who have never used a contraceptive method and who do not intend to use a method in the future

ASIA, NEAR EAST, AND NORTH AFRICA

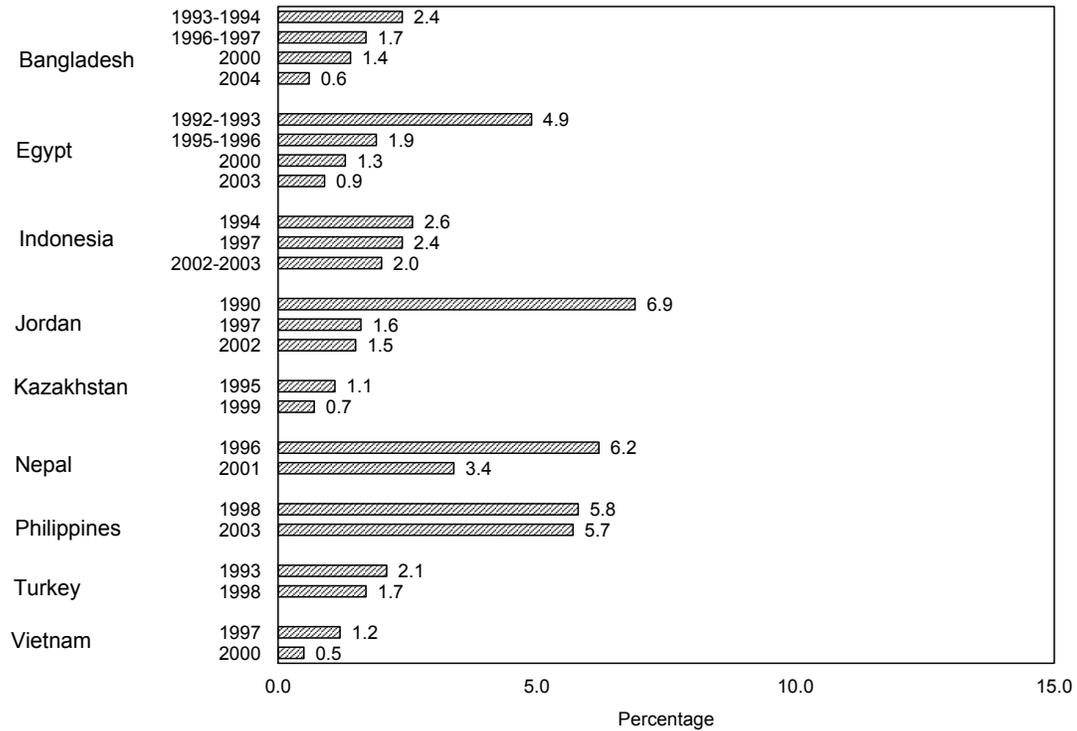


Figure 6.1—Continued

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

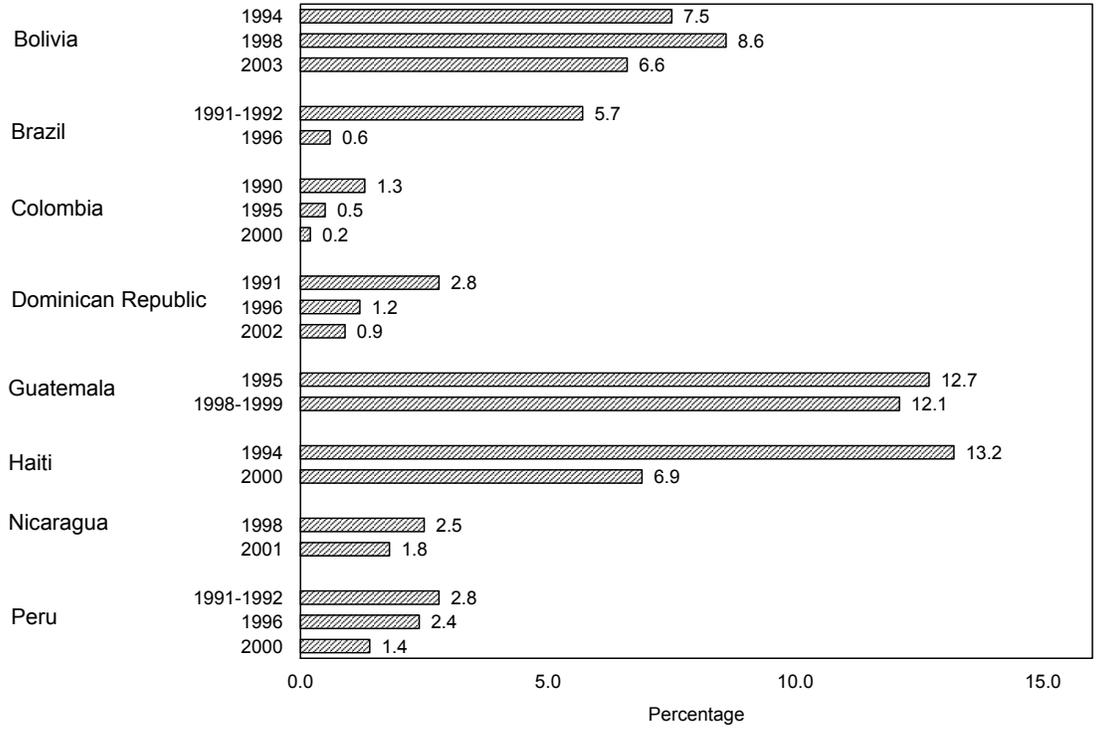


Figure 6.1—Continued

WEST AFRICA

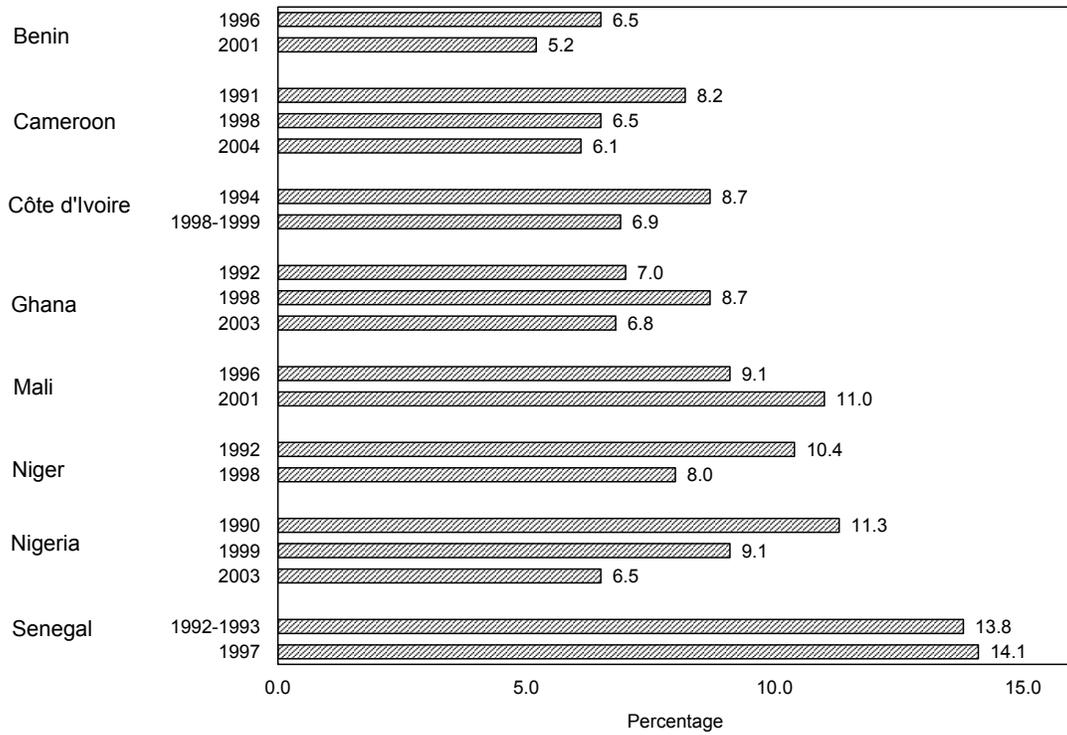
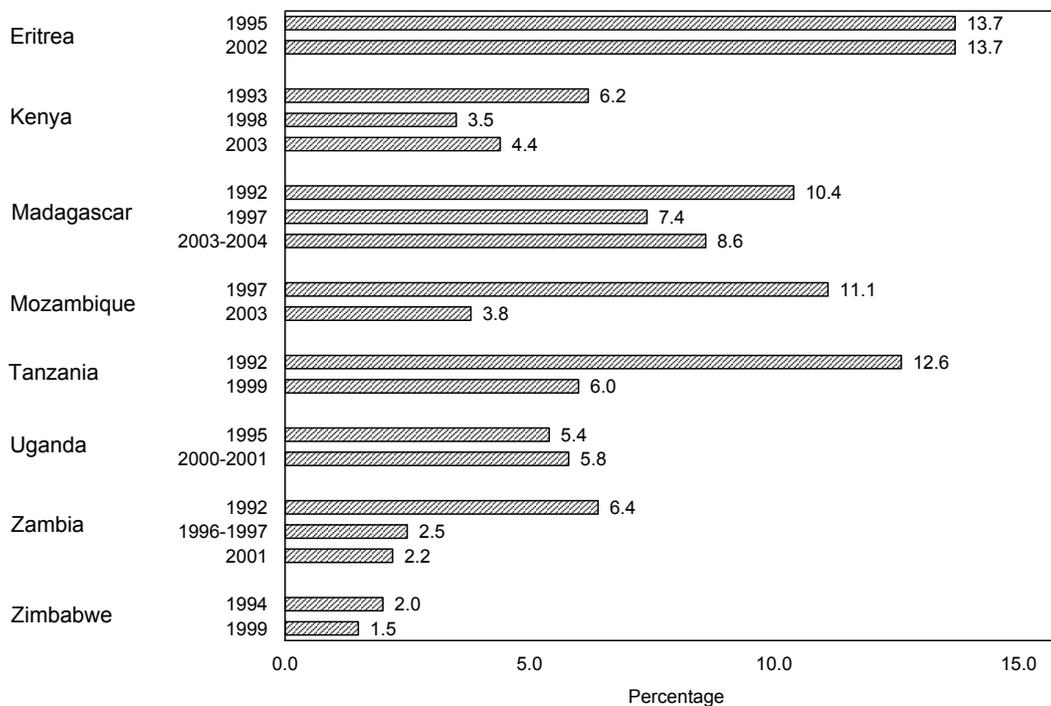


Figure 6.1—Continued
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



Note: The Kenya 2003 survey was confined to the same areas of the country that were surveyed in 1993 and 1998.

7 Unmet Need among Unmarried Women

There are several problems in measuring the unmet need for family planning of unmarried women. One is the uncertain quality of the reports on sexual activity and on its timing, especially among unmarried teenagers. Another problem is the assumption that unmarried women who report sexual activity but no contraceptive use are necessarily averse to the idea of becoming pregnant, an assumption that seems reasonable for most but certainly not for all such women. In the 18 sub-Saharan countries surveyed in the late 1990s, an average of 25 percent of unmarried women did not report that they would be unhappy if they became pregnant in the “next few weeks” (Westoff, 2001).

In the present report, the approach has been simplified and is based only on a tabulation of unmarried women who are sexually active (reporting sex in the past four weeks) who are not using any method. On the one hand, this may overestimate unmet need because these women are not all trying to avoid pregnancy, but, on the other hand, there is probably some underreporting of sexual activity. As before, for reasons of reliability and coverage, the estimates are confined to sexually active women in sub-Saharan Africa and are presented in the context of trends both for all unmarried women ages 15-49 (Figure 7.1) and for those 15-19 (Figure 7.2). The estimates are shown both for nonuse of any method and nonuse of modern methods.

Unmet need by this measure of nonuse of contraception appears to have declined in most of these countries for both age groups. The main exceptions are Rwanda and Senegal. There have been large declines in unmet need among unmarried sexually active women in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, and Uganda. In the remaining countries, unmet need has also declined but more moderately.

Figure 7.1 Trends in the percentage of unmarried sexually active women age 15-49 in sub-Saharan Africa who are not using a contraceptive method

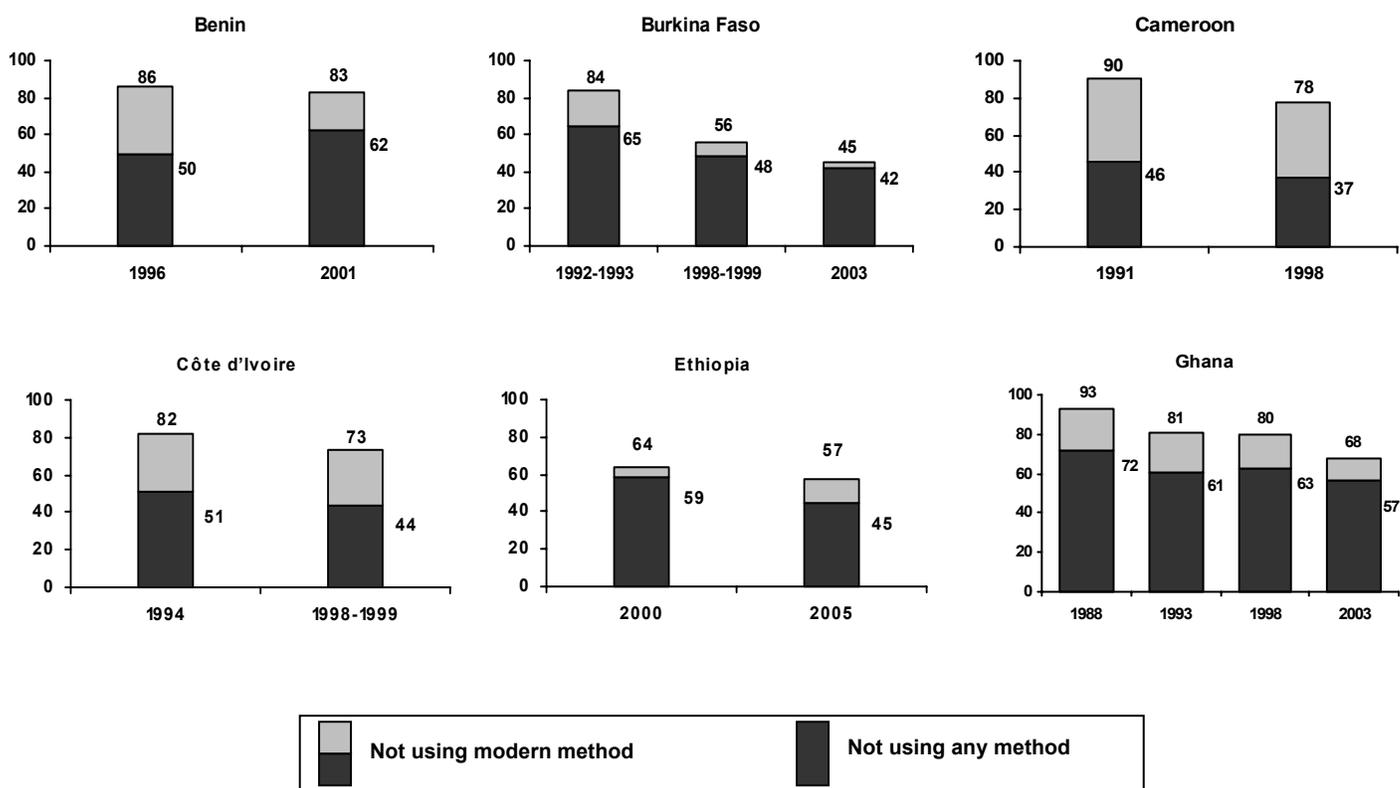


Figure 7.1—Continued

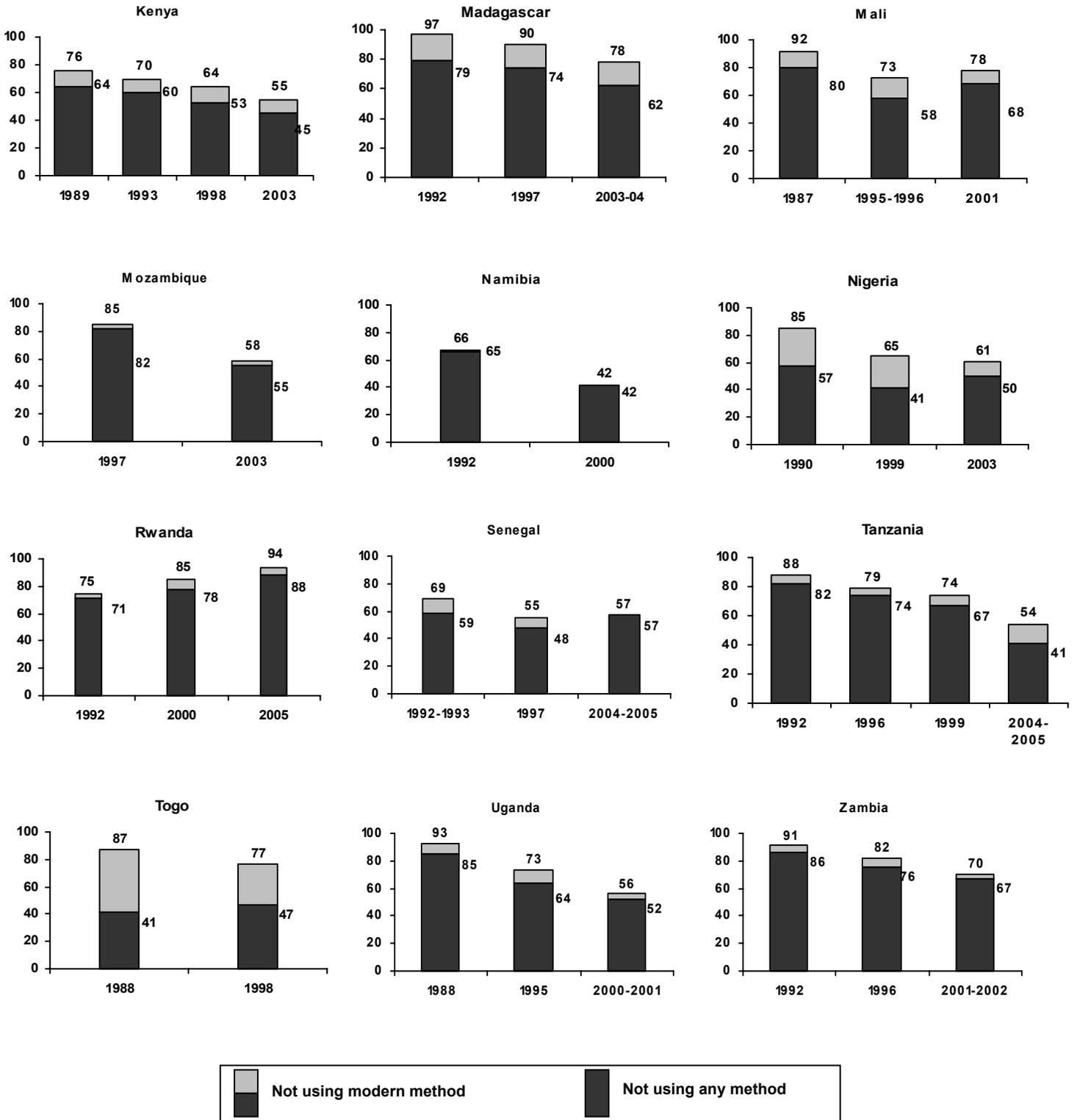


Figure 7.1—Continued

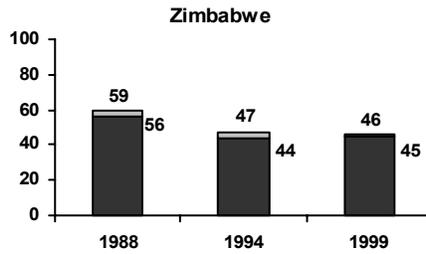


Figure 7.2 Trends in the percentage of unmarried sexually active teenage women (age 15-19) in sub-Saharan Africa who are not using a contraceptive method

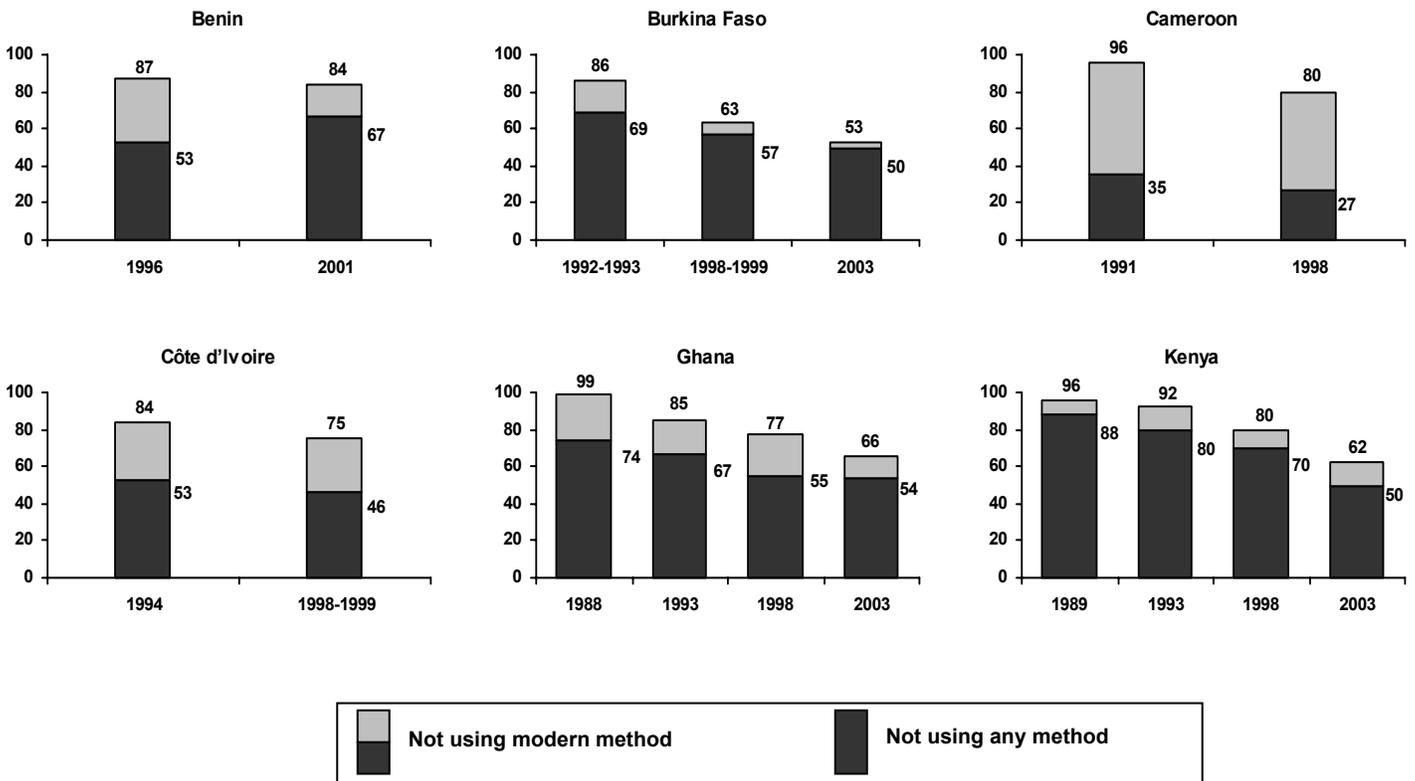


Figure 7.2—Continued

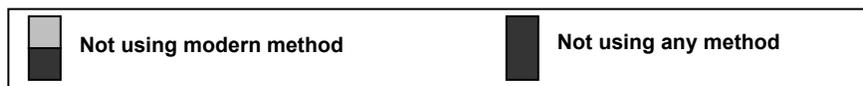
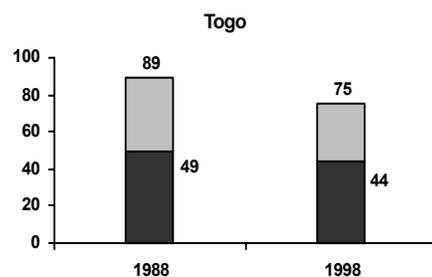
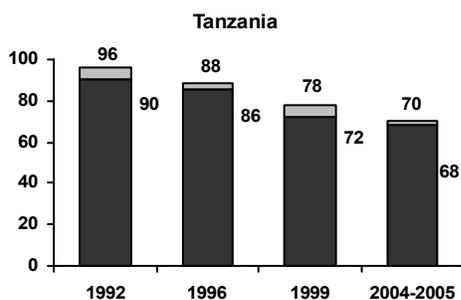
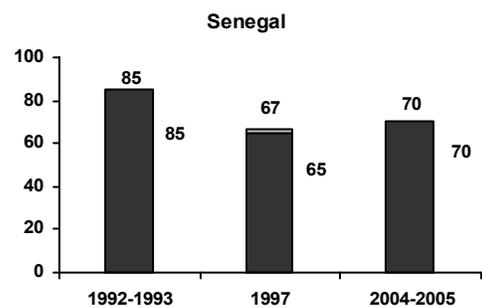
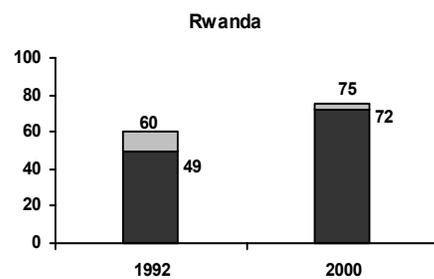
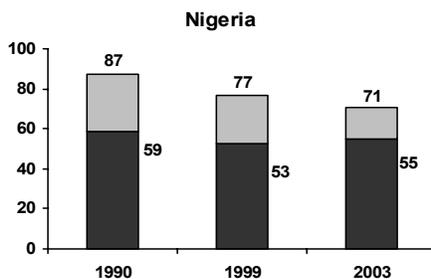
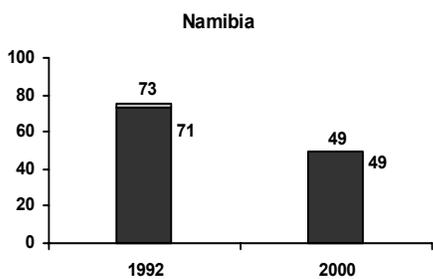
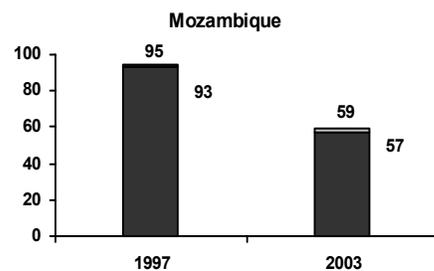
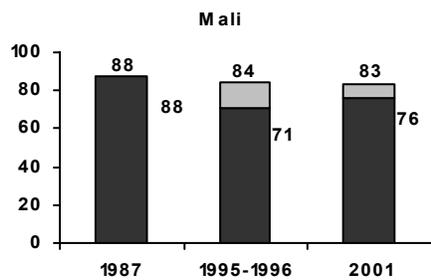
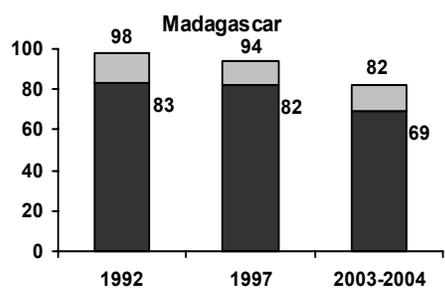
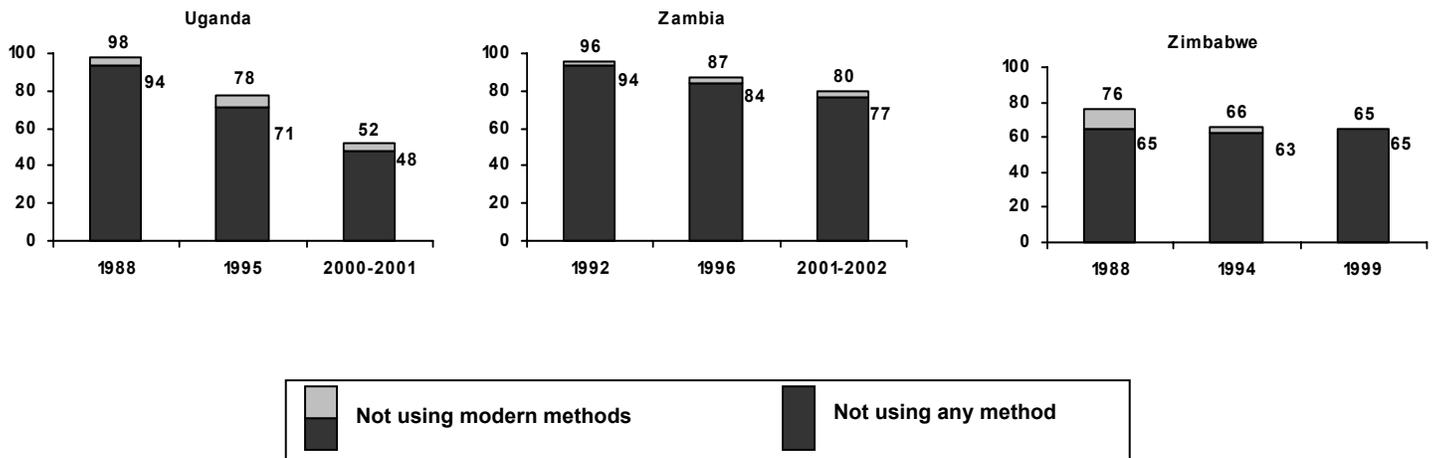


Figure 7.2—Continued



8 Fertility Implications of Reducing Unmet Need

As noted in the introduction, potential reductions of unmet need have implications for the future decline of fertility. One way of estimating this potential, used in earlier work on unmet need (Westoff and Bankole, 1995), is to exploit the high correlation between contraceptive prevalence and fertility across countries. The correlation ranges from 0.84 to 0.94, depending on the sample of countries. The regression equations are very similar regardless of whether the sample is confined to the 60 DHS countries² or the 120 developing countries in the Population Reference Bureau’s data sheet. Confining the analysis to the prevalence of modern methods rather than to all methods (as used here) significantly reduces the association.

The basic idea is to estimate the contraceptive prevalence (all methods) that would hypothetically result from the reduction of unmet need and substitute the estimated total demand for family planning in the regression equation calculated for the survey data on the most recent total fertility rate (TFR) and current contraceptive prevalence. One assumption is the total elimination of unmet need, but this is obviously an extreme and unrealistic outer limit, though some countries are moving toward low levels (e.g., Vietnam with an unmet need of 4.8 percent). The predicted TFRs are shown in Table 8.1, in the next-to-last column for the maximum estimate and in the last column for the most likely estimates. The maximum estimate is based on the total demand for family planning (the sum of the contraceptive prevalence rate [CPR] and unmet need) while the most likely values lower this demand with two adjustments. The first adjustment is to reduce by 30 percent the birthspacing component of unmet need (Bongaarts, 1991). The rationale for this is that these spacers will sooner or later discontinue contraceptive practice in order to have a child. This means that the estimated demand for family planning would exaggerate the steady-state effect of satisfying the unmet need for spacing. The second adjustment is to reduce total unmet need (and therefore the total demand for family planning) by the percentage of women in need who have never used a method and who say that they do not intend to use a method in the future. Of course, many of these women may change their mind and eventually begin to use a method, but others who currently intend to use may also change their minds. The magnitude of this second adjustment can be seen in Figure 6.1. The point of these adjustments is to make the fertility impact estimate more plausible.

² Five countries from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) program of surveys are also included.

Table 8.1 Potential impact on fertility of reducing unmet need

Country	Year of survey	Percentage using a method	Recent TFR	Total demand	Adjusted demand	TFR	
						Predicted from total demand	Predicted from adjusted demand
ASIA							
Bangladesh	2004	58	3.0	71	67	2.2	2.5
Cambodia	2000	24	4.0	56	41	3.2	4.0
India	1998	48	2.9	64	58	2.7	2.8
Indonesia	2002-03	60	2.6	70	66	2.3	2.5
Kazakhstan	1999	66	2.1	75	73	2.0	2.1
Nepal	2001	39	4.1	67	60	2.5	2.9
Philippines	2003	49	3.5	69	58	2.4	2.8
Turkmenistan	2000	62	2.9	72	69	2.2	2.4
Uzbekistan	1996	56	3.8	69	63	2.4	2.7
Vietnam	2002	79	1.9	84	82	1.4	1.6
NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA/EUROPE							
Armenia	2000	61	1.7	74	69	2.1	2.4
Egypt	2003	60	3.2	71	67	2.2	2.5
Jordan	2002	56	3.7	70	63	2.3	2.7
Moldova	2005	68	1.7	75	67	2.0	2.5
Morocco	2003-04	63	2.5	75	71	2.0	2.2
Turkey	2003	71	2.2	78	73	1.9	2.1
Yemen	1997	21	6.5	59	33	3.0	4.6
LATIN AMERICA/ CARIBBEAN							
Bolivia	2003	58	3.8	81	73	1.6	2.1
Brazil	1996	77	2.5	86	82	1.3	1.6
Colombia	2005	78	2.4	86	83	1.3	1.6
Dominican Republic	2002	70	3.0	82	78	1.6	1.8
Guatemala	1999	38	5.0	63	47	2.8	3.7
Haiti	2000	28	4.7	68	56	2.4	3.2
Nicaragua	2001	69	3.2	83	79	1.5	1.7
Peru	2004	71	2.4	82	77	1.6	1.9
WEST AFRICA							
Benin	2001	19	5.6	46	36	3.8	4.4
Burkina Faso	2003	14	6.2	43	29	4.0	4.9
Cameroon	2004	26	5.0	46	36	3.8	4.4
Central African Republic	1995	15	5.1	31	26	4.7	5.1
Chad	2004	3	6.3	26	22	5.1	5.3
Congo (Brazzaville)	2005	44	4.8	60	50	2.9	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	15	5.2	43	30	4.0	4.8
Gabon	2000	33	4.3	61	50	2.9	3.5
Ghana	2003	25	4.4	59	46	3.0	3.8
Guinea	1999	6	5.5	30	17	4.8	5.6
Mali	2001	8	6.8	37	19	4.4	5.5
Niger	1998	8	7.5	25	13	5.1	5.9
Nigeria	2003	13	5.7	30	19	4.8	5.5
Senegal	2003-04	12	5.3	43	23	4.0	5.2
Togo	1998	24	5.2	56	45	3.2	3.9

Continued...

Table 8.1—Continued							
Country	Year of survey	Percentage using a method	Recent TFR	Total demand	Adjusted demand	TFR	
						Predicted from total demand	Predicted from adjusted demand
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA							
Comoros	1996	21	5.1	56	38	3.2	4.3
Eritrea	2002	8	4.8	35	15	4.5	5.7
Ethiopia	2000	8	5.9	43	26	4.0	5.1
Kenya	2003	39	4.9	66	55	2.6	3.2
Lesotho	2004-05	37	3.5	68	55	2.9	3.2
Madagascar	2003-04	27	5.2	51	38	3.5	4.3
Malawi	2000	31	6.3	60	51	2.9	3.5
Mozambique	2003	17	5.5	35	28	4.5	4.9
Namibia	2000	44	4.2	66	60	2.6	2.9
Rwanda	2000	13	5.8	49	32	3.6	4.7
South Africa	1998	56	2.9	71	68	2.2	2.4
Tanzania	1999	25	5.6	47	37	3.7	4.4
Uganda	2000-01	23	6.9	57	45	3.1	3.9
Zambia	2001-02	34	5.9	62	55	2.8	3.2
Zimbabwe	1999	54	4.0	68	62	2.4	2.8

The TFRs predicted for the unadjusted and adjusted estimates of total demand are shown in the last two columns of Table 8.1.³ The unadjusted maximum fertility impact exceeds the adjusted estimates by varying amounts, ranging from 0.1 to 1.6 births per woman, in the TFR. The percentage declines in the TFR for both estimates, aggregated for regions of the world, are summarized in Table 8.2. The greatest “most likely” effect is a 35 percent decline in the Latin America/Caribbean region while the least effect is in West Africa (14 percent) and in Asia (16 percent). One of the reasons for the minimal effect in West Africa is the high proportion of unmet need estimates concentrated in the spacing component.

Table 8.2 Decline in the TFR implied by reduction of unmet need by region					
Region	Recent TFR	Maximum percent decline	Most likely prediction		Replacement fertility
			Percent decline	Implied TFR	
Asia	3.1	26	16	2.6	2.3
Near East/North Africa	3.1	39	13	2.7	2.3
Latin America/Caribbean	3.4	48	35	2.2	2.2
West Africa	5.5	27	14	4.8	2.7
East and Southern Africa	5.1	37	24	3.9	2.6

The last column in Table 8.2 shows the level of fertility needed for replacement. Because of higher mortality in the developing world, these levels are higher than the familiar TFR of 2.1 (Espenshade et al., 2003). A comparison of these levels with the predicted TFRs shows that the distance needed to achieve replacement-level fertility in Africa remains substantial.

³ There are several anomalies in the predicted estimates. In Armenia, Eritrea, and Moldova, the predicted rates are higher than the current TFR. This is a result of the TFR being lower than normally expected for the reported levels of the CPR.

9 Conclusions

Although declining in many developing countries, unmet need for family planning remains significant, especially in the least developed countries where it reaches levels above 20 percent of married women in 31 of the 58 countries examined. Moreover, even in those countries experiencing declines in unmet need, numerical increases in population growth can more than overcome the gains (Ross and Winfrey, 2002). Regionally, the greatest need remains in sub-Saharan Africa with an average of 26 percent of married women classified in the unmet need category. In other regions, this average is 16 percent, ranging from a low of 5 percent in Vietnam to 40 percent in Haiti. Focusing on the unmet need for modern methods, the average is 32 percent in sub-Saharan Africa and 27 percent in other regions.

With the exception of Pakistan, there is consistent evidence of a decline in total unmet need in the 19 Asian, Near Eastern, and North African countries reviewed here. In the eight Latin American/Caribbean countries, similar declines are evident except in Haiti and Nicaragua, which show no change. In West Africa, there is hardly any decline apparent in contrast to East and Southern Africa where declines are evident in about half of the countries. Trends in unmet need are fairly uniform across educational categories, but in some sub-Saharan African countries, unmet need shows an increase over time that is concentrated in the least educated populations.

A crucial component of unmet need is the existence of significant proportions of women with unmet need who have never used contraception and who do not intend to use any method in the future. This percentage is declining in most countries but remains above 10 percent of married women in a significant number of sub-Saharan African countries. This presents a particular challenge to family planning service providers.

Unmet need among unmarried women has been approached here by studying trends in nonuse of contraception by unmarried sexually active women in sub-Saharan Africa. The picture is fairly clear and indicates that over time more women in this category are using a method.

In addition to the relevance of unmet need for family planning administrators, the subject is particularly relevant for future fertility levels and rates of population growth. The upshot of this analysis is that the satisfaction of unmet need, even with conservative assumptions, could reduce fertility significantly.

In summary, unmet need remains an important issue in family planning (Casterline and Sinding, 2000; Casterline et al., 2003). Although the percentage of total demand satisfied exceeds 80 percent in most of the countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa, it has reached only 45 percent, on average, in sub-Saharan Africa.

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Appendix A

Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
ASIA				
Bangladesh 2005	22.1	47.3	71.4	66.3
<i>Education</i>				
None	21.6	48.3	71.4	67.7
Primary incomplete	23.6	45.4	71.3	63.7
Primary complete	23.5	47.4	72.9	65.0
Secondary incomplete	21.4	46.7	70.2	66.5
Higher	30.8	49.1	73.2	67.1
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	22.0	44.7	68.7	65.1
Second	21.7	47.7	71.3	66.9
Middle	22.9	46.6	71.5	65.2
Fourth	22.4	47.4	71.8	66.0
Highest	21.1	50.1	73.0	68.5
Cambodia 2000	34.7	18.8	53.5	35.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	34.7	16.2	50.9	31.9
Primary	34.7	19.0	53.8	35.4
Secondary	35.0	23.2	58.1	39.9
Higher	21.1	22.6	43.7	51.7
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	40.5	12.5	53.0	23.6
Second	35.7	15.4	51.2	30.1
Middle	32.8	20.1	52.9	38.1
Fourth	32.7	19.9	52.7	37.8
Highest	32.0	25.4	57.4	44.2
India 1998-1999	21.2	42.8	64.0	66.9
<i>Education</i>				
None	20.2	38.4	58.6	65.6
Primary	19.6	49.1	68.7	71.4
Secondary	22.7	47.4	70.1	67.6
Higher	26.8	46.5	73.3	63.5
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	24.4	29.3	53.7	54.6
Second	22.1	34.9	57.0	61.2
Middle	19.5	44.9	64.4	69.7
Fourth	19.6	49.7	69.2	71.7
Highest	20.6	54.6	75.1	72.6
Indonesia 2002-2003	12.2	56.7	69.7	81.3
<i>Education</i>				
None	13.3	44.8	58.7	76.3
Primary	11.2	57.5	69.4	82.9
Secondary	13.0	58.5	72.4	80.8
Higher	16.9	54.4	72.1	75.5
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	14.2	52.2	66.9	78.0
Second	11.6	57.1	68.6	83.2
Middle	10.9	57.9	69.9	82.8
Fourth	11.2	61.0	72.6	84.0
Highest	13.3	55.3	69.5	79.6

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Kazakhstan 1999	22.1	52.7	75.2	70.1
<i>Education</i>				
Secondary	22.6	51.5	74.6	69.0
Higher	19.5	57.6	77.1	74.7
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	26.8	48.9	76.0	64.3
Second	23.1	50.6	74.3	68.1
Middle	19.3	50.9	72.8	69.9
Fourth	23.2	54.5	77.9	70.0
Highest	19.2	55.1	74.5	74.0
Kyrgyz Republic 1997	22.3	48.9	71.2	68.7
<i>Education</i>				
Secondary	22.3	48.6	70.9	68.6
Higher	22.0	51.2	73.2	69.9
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	24.2	44.4	68.6	64.8
Second	21.2	44.9	66.1	67.9
Middle	19.5	48.4	67.9	71.3
Fourth	22.6	50.9	73.6	69.3
Highest	23.8	54.4	78.1	69.6
Moldova 2005	30.6	43.8	75.2	58.2
<i>Education</i>				
Secondary	32.4	40.2	73.5	54.7
Secondary Special	28.2	47.7	76.1	62.7
Higher	27.7	50.9	79.4	64.1
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	35.4	36.6	73.4	49.9
Second	35.2	38.6	74.8	51.6
Middle	33.3	43.0	76.6	56.1
Fourth	27.2	46.4	74.2	62.5
Highest	24.7	51.3	76.5	67.1
Nepal 2001	31.7	35.4	67.1	52.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	31.4	33.5	65.0	51.6
Primary	33.0	37.7	70.7	53.3
Secondary	31.6	42.7	74.3	57.5
Higher	33.8	42.1	75.9	55.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	37.0	23.8	60.8	39.1
Second	34.4	28.7	63.2	45.5
Middle	34.5	31.7	66.1	47.9
Fourth	29.0	38.9	67.9	57.3
Highest	23.1	55.2	78.3	70.5

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Philippines 2003	32.8	33.4	68.5	48.8
<i>Education</i>				
None	33.0	11.7	46.0	25.4
Elementary	34.0	30.3	65.8	46.1
High School	32.7	35.9	71.3	50.4
College or higher	32.0	34.2	68.5	49.9
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	40.3	23.8	66.5	35.8
Second	34.6	33.8	71.1	47.5
Middle	32.0	35.7	70.0	51.0
Fourth	29.9	37.9	69.9	54.2
Highest	27.6	35.2	64.7	54.4
Turkmenistan 2000	18.9	53.1	72.2	73.5
<i>Education</i>				
No education	14.3	46.7	61.1	76.5
Primary	19.7	52.8	72.5	72.8
Secondary	18.5	53.2	71.9	74.0
Higher	23.5	53.1	76.7	69.3
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	21.5	50.9	72.8	69.9
Second	16.4	56.7	73.2	77.5
Middle	17.0	53.1	70.1	75.8
Fourth	19.1	55.4	75.1	73.8
Highest	20.2	49.9	70.3	71.0
Uzbekistan 1996	17.9	51.3	69.3	74.1
<i>Education</i>				
Secondary	17.8	51.6	69.5	74.3
Higher	19.1	50.0	69.1	72.3
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	21.6	46.0	67.7	68.0
Second	17.0	55.1	72.1	76.4
Middle	14.7	55.5	70.2	79.1
Fourth	17.4	47.7	65.1	73.3
Highest	19.0	52.2	71.2	73.3
Vietnam 2002	26.7	56.7	84.3	67.3
<i>Education</i>				
No education	21.9	53.9	76.9	70.1
Primary	25.2	56.8	82.5	68.8
Secondary	27.7	57.3	86.1	66.6
Higher	28.6	50.9	80.3	63.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	24.5	57.9	83.1	69.7
Second	24.7	57.9	83.8	69.1
Middle	28.1	58.1	87.5	66.4
Fourth	27.1	58.0	86.1	67.4
Highest	28.7	51.6	81.0	63.7

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA				
Armenia 2000	50.1	22.3	73.6	30.3
<i>Education</i>				
Secondary	52.7	19.6	73.6	26.6
Higher	37.7	35.3	73.8	47.8
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	58.0	15.5	76.6	20.2
Second	55.8	20.9	78.3	26.7
Middle	49.8	22.4	73.2	30.6
Fourth	46.5	22.3	69.3	32.2
Highest	41.5	29.2	70.9	41.2
Egypt 2005	13.0	56.5	70.4	80.3
<i>Education</i>				
None	15.4	52.2	68.5	76.2
Primary	12.2	60.5	73.9	81.9
Secondary	12.3	57.9	70.8	81.3
Higher	11.3	58.4	70.9	82.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	17.5	50.0	68.3	73.2
Second	13.7	54.4	69.3	78.5
Middle	12.9	57.2	70.8	80.8
Fourth	10.9	60.0	71.9	83.4
Highest	10.8	59.6	71.4	83.5
Jordan 2002	25.6	41.2	69.7	59.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	23.7	33.0	58.4	56.5
Primary	26.6	34.9	62.8	55.6
Secondary	24.7	43.3	71.2	60.8
Higher	27.5	41.0	72.1	56.9
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	30.2	31.7	65.3	48.5
Second	24.1	39.1	66.6	58.7
Middle	25.4	40.9	69.3	59.0
Fourth	24.5	46.0	73.1	62.9
Highest	23.6	50.2	75.8	66.2
Morocco 2003-2004	18.2	54.8	75.0	73.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	18.3	53.7	74.0	72.6
Primary	15.9	56.8	74.4	76.3
Secondary	18.3	59.0	79.4	74.3
Higher	27.5	46.2	76.5	60.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	18.0	51.4	71.5	71.9
Second	16.3	55.2	73.9	74.7
Middle	17.5	55.4	74.9	74.0
Fourth	18.7	54.8	75.4	72.7
Highest	20.6	56.8	79.2	71.7

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Turkey 2003	34.5	42.5	78.4	54.2
<i>Education</i>				
None	39.6	29.9	68.7	43.5
Primary	36.2	43.4	77.4	56.1
Secondary	30.8	50.8	79.4	64.0
High school and higher	25.9	52.2	71.6	72.9
Yemen 1997	49.6	9.8	59.4	16.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	49.7	8.0	57.7	13.9
Primary	50.2	14.9	65.1	22.9
Secondary	47.4	20.9	68.3	30.6
Higher	42.1	34.3	76.4	44.9
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	46.6	1.4	48.0	2.9
Second	50.9	3.5	54.4	6.5
Middle	52.9	6.8	59.7	11.4
Fourth	51.5	13.8	65.3	21.1
Highest	46.1	24.1	70.2	34.3
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN				
Bolivia 2003	46.1	34.9	81.0	43.1
<i>Education</i>				
Primary	51.2	30.2	81.4	37.1
Secondary	40.4	44.7	85.1	52.5
Higher	31.9	50.4	82.3	61.2
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	57.0	22.5	79.5	28.3
Second	51.3	27.7	79.0	35.1
Middle	50.6	31.5	82.1	38.4
Fourth	40.8	41.8	82.7	50.5
Highest	32.0	49.3	81.4	60.6
Brazil 1996	13.8	70.3	85.8	81.9
<i>Education</i>				
No education	22.9	56.6	79.9	70.8
Primary	15.1	66.1	83.4	79.3
Secondary	11.7	74.8	88.2	84.8
Higher	12.0	76.3	89.1	85.6
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	24.4	55.8	82.9	67.3
Second	13.6	68.9	84.2	81.8
Middle	10.0	73.6	85.4	86.2
Fourth	11.9	73.8	87.4	84.4
Highest	10.6	76.8	88.6	86.7

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Colombia 2005	15.8	68.2	86.2	79.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	21.9	57.4	81.5	70.4
Primary	17.4	67.5	86.9	77.7
Secondary	15.1	69.6	87.0	80.0
Higher	12.9	67.6	82.9	81.5
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	23.1	60.4	86.0	70.2
Second	17.5	66.7	86.9	76.7
Middle	14.8	69.3	86.9	79.8
Fourth	13.1	71.7	86.7	82.7
Highest	11.1	71.8	84.4	85.1
Dominican Republic 2002	14.8	65.8	82.0	80.2
<i>Education</i>				
None	15.1	62.0	77.5	80.0
Primary	14.8	66.4	82.5	80.5
Secondary	13.7	66.5	82.1	81.0
Higher	17.0	63.6	81.7	77.8
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	19.7	58.8	80.4	73.1
Second	16.2	64.6	82.6	78.2
Middle	12.9	68.0	82.1	82.8
Fourth	13.5	66.9	81.4	82.2
Highest	12.7	69.6	83.4	83.5
Guatemala 1998-1999	30.4	30.9	62.2	49.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	32.2	16.0	48.4	33.1
Primary	31.0	31.3	63.4	49.4
Secondary	26.7	52.1	79.9	65.4
Higher	20.8	66.5	94.0	70.7
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	35.4	5.4	41.2	13.1
Second	35.0	11.9	47.4	25.1
Middle	32.8	24.5	59.0	41.5
Fourth	30.1	45.0	76.3	59.0
Highest	20.7	59.7	81.1	73.6
Haiti 2000	44.9	22.8	67.7	33.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	43.1	19.4	62.5	31.1
Primary	47.5	23.1	70.6	32.7
Secondary	43.1	29.9	73.0	41.0
Higher	37.9	26.9	64.8	41.6
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	48.2	17.4	65.5	26.5
Second	44.7	22.2	66.9	33.2
Middle	40.8	25.7	66.5	38.7
Fourth	46.6	24.2	70.8	34.2
Highest	44.2	24.2	68.4	35.4

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Nicaragua 2001	17.1	66.1	83.2	79.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	25.0	50.4	75.3	66.8
Primary	15.6	69.8	85.4	81.7
Secondary	15.0	69.7	84.7	82.3
Higher	14.6	68.3	82.9	82.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	27.3	50.2	77.6	64.8
Second	18.2	65.8	84.0	78.3
Middle	13.5	71.2	84.7	84.1
Fourth	14.4	71.1	85.5	83.1
Highest	12.8	71.0	83.7	84.7
Peru 2004	30.8	46.7	82.4	56.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	40.4	24.0	70.5	34.0
Primary	36.2	37.7	81.2	46.4
Secondary	28.9	51.6	85.2	60.6
Higher	23.6	57.2	82.5	69.3
<i>Wealth quintile (based on 2000 survey)</i>				
Lowest	38.1	36.8	79.9	46.1
Second	33.4	45.8	83.7	54.7
Middle	26.2	54.4	83.6	65.1
Fourth	24.8	56.3	83.8	67.2
Highest	21.3	58.0	81.0	71.6
WEST AFRICA				
Benin 2001	38.6	7.2	45.8	15.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	37.1	5.3	42.4	12.4
Primary	41.7	8.9	50.6	17.6
Secondary	45.7	19.2	64.9	29.6
Higher	31.2	26.5	57.7	46.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	30.6	4.0	34.6	11.5
Second	37.7	3.2	40.9	7.8
Middle	39.6	6.7	46.3	14.4
Fourth	40.5	8.3	48.8	17.0
Highest	45.8	14.7	60.5	24.3
Burkina Faso 2003	33.9	8.8	42.6	20.6
<i>Education</i>				
No education	34.6	5.7	40.6	14.0
Primary	34.5	13.2	51.6	25.6
Secondary	23.7	43.2	68.1	63.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	35.0	1.7	39.0	4.4
Second	38.7	4.4	41.5	10.6
Middle	34.5	6.1	41.2	14.8
Fourth	31.4	6.9	39.6	17.4
Highest	29.9	26.5	53.5	49.5

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Cameroon 2004	31.2	12.5	46.2	27.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	22.2	1.3	23.5	5.5
Primary	36.9	11.0	47.9	23.0
Secondary	40.2	24.7	65.0	38.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	24.0	2.3	26.3	8.8
Second	32.5	4.7	37.1	12.7
Middle	38.1	10.6	48.8	21.7
Fourth	39.6	19.3	59.0	32.7
Highest	35.7	26.4	62.1	42.5
Chad 2004	24.4	1.6	26.1	6.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	22.3	0.5	22.8	2.2
Primary	32.1	2.6	34.7	7.5
Secondary	33.1	18.1	51.2	35.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	21.8	0.0	21.8	0.5
Second	22.6	0.2	22.7	0.9
Middle	25.0	1.0	26.0	3.9
Fourth	23.4	0.4	23.8	1.7
Highest	30.0	7.3	37.3	19.6
Congo 2005	47.8	12.7	60.4	21.0
<i>Education</i>				
None	40.0	5.9	67.7	8.7
Primary	52.2	8.9	69.1	12.9
Secondary I	48.4	14.5	74.7	19.4
Secondary II	40.9	19.1	80.5	23.7
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	51.3	9.1	60.4	15.1
Second	50.0	6.9	56.9	12.1
Middle	50.8	12.2	63.0	19.4
Fourth	48.2	16.4	64.7	25.3
Highest	39.3	17.9	57.2	31.3
Côte d'Ivoire 1998-1999	35.4	7.3	42.7	17.0
<i>Education</i>				
None	32.1	4.4	36.5	12.0
Primary	41.9	10.4	52.3	19.9
Secondary	41.5	19.8	61.3	32.3
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	27.5	1.9	29.4	6.3
Second	34.2	5.3	39.5	13.5
Middle	37.5	8.5	46.0	18.5
Fourth	39.3	8.8	48.1	18.2
Highest	38.6	12.6	51.2	24.7

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Gabon 2000	47.3	13.4	60.7	22.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	35.8	5.7	41.5	13.8
Primary	46.2	9.2	55.5	16.6
Secondary	51.2	16.3	67.5	24.1
Higher	33.0	33.3	66.3	50.2
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	44.3	7.7	52.1	14.8
Second	48.8	9.7	58.5	16.6
Middle	49.7	14.6	64.3	22.7
Fourth	47.9	14.8	62.7	23.6
Highest	45.2	18.8	64.0	29.3
Ghana 2003	40.5	18.7	59.2	31.6
<i>Education</i>				
None	39.3	11.0	50.4	21.8
Primary	44.9	20.7	65.6	31.6
Secondary	40.4	23.9	64.2	37.2
Higher	35.8	28.1	63.9	44.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	46.2	8.6	54.8	15.7
Second	42.5	19.1	61.7	31.0
Middle	40.8	18.6	59.4	31.3
Fourth	40.7	21.3	62.0	34.4
Highest	32.2	26.3	58.4	45.0
Guinea 2005	24.6	5.7	30.3	18.8
<i>Education</i>				
None	23.3	4.3	27.6	15.6
Primary	29.3	9.3	37.9	24.5
Secondary+	35.9	18.4	54.2	34.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	21.4	2.7	24.1	11.2
Second	23.3	3.0	26.3	11.4
Middle	26.4	4.3	30.6	14.1
Fourth	26.2	7.0	33.2	21.1
Highest	27.0	12.7	39.7	32.0
Mali 2001	29.6	7.0	36.6	19.1
<i>Education</i>				
None	29.1	5.2	34.3	15.2
Primary	32.6	11.7	44.2	26.3
Secondary	33.3	24.8	58.1	42.7
Higher	23.1	38.4	61.5	62.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	29.4	4.2	33.7	12.5
Second	28.2	3.6	31.8	11.2
Middle	27.9	3.4	31.3	11.0
Fourth	29.6	7.3	36.9	19.7
Highest	33.5	17.9	51.4	34.8

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Mauritania 2000-2001	34.4	5.1	39.5	13.0
<i>Education</i>				
None	31.7	2.4	34.1	7.0
Primary	40.4	8.2	48.6	16.9
Secondary	39.2	17.9	57.1	31.4
Higher	50.2	13.9	64.1	21.7
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	30.7	0.1	30.8	0.4
Second	34.6	0.5	35.2	1.5
Middle	33.6	2.6	36.1	7.1
Fourth	36.8	6.8	43.5	15.6
Highest	36.4	16.5	52.9	31.1
Niger 1998	20.3	4.6	24.9	18.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	19.7	3.0	22.7	13.3
Primary	25.2	13.0	38.2	34.0
Secondary	22.7	32.0	54.7	58.5
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	20.0	0.8	20.8	3.7
Second	18.4	1.6	19.9	8.0
Middle	17.4	2.2	19.6	11.3
Fourth	22.3	2.9	25.2	11.7
Highest	24.7	18.1	42.8	42.3
Nigeria 2003	21.2	8.2	29.5	27.8
<i>Education</i>				
None	15.7	2.3	18.0	12.7
Primary	26.5	11.2	37.7	29.7
Secondary	28.5	18.3	46.8	39.1
Higher	30.0	21.7	51.7	42.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	18.2	3.6	21.8	16.5
Second	18.4	2.9	21.2	13.6
Middle	19.1	6.7	25.8	26.0
Fourth	24.2	9.2	33.4	27.5
Highest	27.4	20.5	48.0	42.7
Senegal 1997	33.1	10.3	43.4	23.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	31.9	5.5	37.4	14.7
Primary	35.5	12.6	48.1	26.2
Secondary	30.5	29.7	60.2	49.3
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	30.4	2.9	34.1	8.5
Second	31.1	4.8	37.4	12.8
Middle	33.7	9.1	44.0	20.7
Fourth	33.6	14.4	49.6	29.0
Highest	28.9	22.0	53.5	41.1

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Togo 1998	48.8	7.0	55.8	12.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	48.2	4.3	52.5	8.3
Primary	52.3	9.0	61.3	14.7
Secondary	42.7	15.6	58.3	26.7
Higher	37.2	9.3	46.5	20.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	52.0	3.3	55.3	5.9
Second	48.1	4.9	53.0	9.3
Middle	50.9	7.0	57.9	12.0
Fourth	48.1	7.5	55.6	13.5
Highest	44.7	12.5	57.2	21.9
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA				
Comoros 1996	44.2	11.4	55.6	20.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	44.0	10.7	54.7	19.6
Primary	49.2	11.0	60.1	18.2
Secondary	39.3	14.2	53.6	26.5
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	54.4	6.6	60.9	10.8
Second	46.9	11.6	58.5	19.8
Middle	42.5	10.2	52.7	19.3
Fourth	42.4	10.0	52.4	19.1
Highest	34.7	18.6	53.3	34.9
Eritrea 2002	27.8	7.3	35.1	20.7
<i>Education</i>				
None	26.6	3.2	29.8	10.8
Primary	31.4	11.3	42.7	26.4
Secondary	25.9	18.9	44.8	42.3
Higher	32.7	21.3	54.0	39.4
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	27.3	1.4	28.8	5.0
Second	28.1	2.2	30.3	7.3
Middle	31.9	3.7	35.6	10.5
Fourth	28.1	12.8	40.9	31.3
Highest	23.0	17.9	41.0	43.8
Ethiopia 2005	34.6	13.9	48.7	28.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	34.7	9.8	44.7	21.9
Primary	38.5	21.9	60.5	36.2
Secondary+	23.6	45.9	70.8	64.8
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	33.2	4.0	37.3	10.7
Second	38.0	6.5	44.6	14.6
Middle	37.2	11.6	49.1	23.6
Fourth	36.5	15.2	52.0	29.2
Highest	27.3	33.7	61.3	55.0

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Kenya 2003	32.3	31.5	65.8	47.9
<i>Education</i>				
None	25.4	8.0	35.0	22.9
Primary	42.2	23.1	69.1	33.4
Secondary+	23.3	51.7	76.9	67.2
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	38.7	11.8	52.6	22.4
Second	38.1	24.2	64.0	37.8
Middle	35.3	33.4	71.2	46.9
Fourth	27.1	41.0	70.6	58.1
Highest	24.0	44.5	70.1	63.5
Lesotho 2004-2005	33.0	35.2	68.2	51.6
<i>Education</i>				
No education	50.0	6.6	56.6	11.7
Primary incomplete	39.4	23.5	63.0	37.3
Primary complete	33.0	34.8	67.8	51.3
Secondary+	26.5	47.5	74.0	64.2
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	45.6	15.4	61.0	25.2
Second	42.0	23.7	65.7	36.1
Middle	33.4	34.5	68.0	50.7
Fourth	30.1	39.1	69.2	56.5
Highest	20.7	53.2	73.9	72.0
Madagascar 2003-2004	32.4	18.3	50.8	36.0
<i>Education</i>				
None	26.8	5.2	32.0	16.3
Primary	31.8	18.6	50.3	37.0
Secondary	38.2	28.4	66.7	42.6
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	29.0	7.3	36.3	20.1
Second	29.7	10.9	40.6	26.8
Middle	30.6	17.8	48.4	36.8
Fourth	33.9	23.4	57.2	40.9
Highest	38.2	30.1	68.3	44.1
Malawi 2004	31.9	28.1	61.7	45.5
<i>Education</i>				
None	33.6	23.1	58.1	39.8
Primary	32.1	28.0	62.0	45.2
Secondary	27.0	41.0	69.1	59.3
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	35.4	21.8	58.3	37.4
Second	33.5	24.2	59.0	41.0
Middle	33.6	25.2	60.7	41.5
Fourth	33.0	31.1	65.8	47.3
Highest	24.8	37.6	64.2	58.6

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Mozambique 2003	23.1	11.7	34.8	33.6
<i>Education</i>				
None	21.9	4.7	26.6	17.7
Primary	24.4	15.6	40.1	38.9
Secondary	20.4	47.4	67.8	69.9
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	21.6	3.9	25.6	15.2
Second	23.0	5.1	28.1	18.2
Middle	23.3	8.3	31.8	26.1
Fourth	24.4	11.8	36.1	32.7
Highest	24.1	34.8	58.9	59.1
Namibia 2000	23.3	42.6	65.9	64.7
<i>Education</i>				
No education	23.7	27.4	51.1	53.7
Primary	28.7	31.9	60.6	52.6
Secondary	20.4	54.2	74.6	72.7
Higher	5.9	65.4	71.4	91.7
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	27.6	28.8	56.5	51.1
Second	28.2	24.1	52.4	46.1
Middle	26.3	30.3	56.7	53.4
Fourth	23.9	48.5	72.4	67.0
Highest	15.2	64.2	79.5	80.8
Rwanda 2005	45.0	7.1	55.3	12.8
<i>Education</i>				
No education	45.0	5.0	50.1	10.0
Primary	45.9	7.6	55.4	13.7
Secondary	39.8	11.2	68.9	16.3
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	45.0	5.0	51.1	9.8
Second	46.3	7.8	52.7	14.8
Middle	46.8	7.3	55.2	13.2
Fourth	44.5	6.4	52.9	12.1
Highest	43.3	9.4	65.8	14.3
South Africa 1998	16.1	55.1	71.2	77.4
<i>Education</i>				
No education	28.1	30.4	58.5	52.0
Primary	19.9	46.3	66.2	69.9
Secondary	13.2	61.8	75.0	82.4
Higher	6.0	74.7	80.7	92.6
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	27.0	34.0	61.0	55.7
Second	22.8	45.1	67.9	66.4
Middle	16.4	54.5	70.9	76.9
Fourth	12.2	62.1	74.4	83.6
Highest	7.3	70.3	77.7	90.6

Continued...

Table A.1—Continued				
Country	Unmet need for a modern method	Using a modern method	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods
Tanzania 2004-2005	28.2	20.0	49.5	40.4
<i>Education</i>				
No education	27.1	8.3	36.1	23.0
Primary	29.2	23.6	54.4	43.4
Secondary	22.8	28.2	61.4	45.9
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	28.8	10.7	40.4	26.5
Second	28.1	12.8	41.9	30.6
Middle	31.6	15.6	48.5	32.2
Fourth	28.3	24.1	54.0	44.6
Highest	24.6	36.0	62.3	57.8
Uganda 2000-2001	39.1	18.2	57.3	31.7
<i>Education</i>				
No education	38.3	9.4	47.7	19.6
Primary	41.7	16.8	58.5	28.7
Secondary	31.2	40.1	71.2	56.2
Higher	18.9	51.1	70.0	73.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	38.2	11.3	49.4	22.8
Second	41.4	9.3	50.7	18.4
Middle	42.5	11.9	54.5	21.9
Fourth	42.7	19.5	62.2	31.4
Highest	30.9	40.6	71.6	56.8
Zambia 2001-2002	36.3	25.3	61.6	41.1
<i>Education</i>				
No education	39.4	11.0	50.4	21.8
Primary	38.3	21.8	60.1	36.3
Secondary	30.1	41.2	71.4	57.8
Higher	23.0	56.3	79.2	71.0
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	39.8	10.8	50.6	21.3
Second	41.7	12.9	54.6	23.6
Middle	38.8	19.5	58.3	33.5
Fourth	35.2	31.8	67.0	47.4
Highest	25.1	52.3	77.4	67.5
Zimbabwe 1999	16.1	50.4	68.2	73.9
<i>Education</i>				
No education	21.7	35.2	59.1	59.6
Primary	20.5	44.4	66.4	66.9
Secondary	10.8	58.9	71.6	82.3
Higher	7.2	65.6	73.6	89.1
<i>Wealth quintile</i>				
Lowest	22.0	41.1	64.2	64.0
Second	21.4	42.1	65.9	63.9
Middle	20.2	42.8	63.8	67.1
Fourth	12.1	53.7	68.0	79.0
Highest	7.9	67.4	77.3	87.2

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